

FACTA GOVERNMENT
RETIRE AND ISSUES
WARNING TO PEOPLEDeclares Seditious Movements
Cause of Crisis—Will Main-
tain Law and Order

ROME, Oct. 28 (By The Associated Press).—The Italian Cabinet in a proclamation to the people says: "Seditious movements having manifested themselves in certain provinces in Italy, having as their object the interruption of the normal functions of the state's powers and calculated to plunge the country into grave trouble, the Government has as its first and most urgent duty to maintain law and order, and to try every means of conciliation in the hope of re-establishing peace and reaching a peaceful solution of the crisis."

"In the face of such insurrectionary attempts, it is the duty of the retiring Government, by all means, and at whatever cost, to maintain law and order, and this duty it will carry out to the full in order to safeguard the citizens and free constitutional institutions."

"It is the Government's expectation that the citizens will remain calm and have confidence in the measures taken for their safety."

"Long live Italy!" "Long live the King!"

The Cabinet Council has been in session since midnight in order to receive reports from the provinces, where the Fascist movement has taken a subversive direction, and to adopt necessary measures to meet the situation.

The Cabinet decided first to issue a proclamation declaring a state of siege in all the provinces, beginning at noon today, but later this decision was modified and the above proclamation was issued urging the public to maintain order in the face of insurrectionary attempts.

Reports received by the Cabinet Council from a number of points in central Italy show that the Fascists are extending their movement with a view to exerting pressure for the formation of a Fascist Cabinet.

The Facta Ministry, despite its resignation, is acting with energy to re-establish order.

Rome and all of the large cities up to the present time have not been the scene of any disturbances of moment.

The mention in the Italian Cabinet proclamation of "insurrectionary attempts" undoubtedly in reference to the concerted action of the Fascists, reported in dispatches early today to take possession of several of the chief cities of northern and central Italy, notably Florence, Pisa, and Cremona. The authorities of these towns, the dispatches stated, were deposed by the Fascists, who assumed command, apparently without resistance, except in Cremona, where six of the Fascists were shot.

Martial Law Proclaimed
and Then Rescinded

LONDON, Oct. 28 (By The Associated Press).—Martial law was proclaimed in Italy to take effect at noon today, but the proclamation later was rescinded, it is stated in dispatches from the Stefani Agency in Rome, the semi-official Italian news organization.

It is explained that the withdrawal of the proclamation is the result of an improvement in the situation. Special dispatches early this morning told of the beginning of a concerted movement by the Fascists against several towns. Florence, Pisa, Cremona and other chief centers were declared to have been taken over by the Fascist force, who deposed the state authorities and assumed command. Apparently, according to these advices, there was no resistance.

Communications in all parts of the country are badly disorganized, and the news of the declaration of martial law was the first to reach here since the movement started.

King Victor Emmanuel is known to have returned to Rome last night with the intention of comforting today with various political leaders in an endeavor to form a new Cabinet to succeed the Facta Ministry, which was forced out by the threats of the Fascists.

Facta Government at Last
Decides on Resignation

ROME, Oct. 28—After an informal meeting of ministers, at which Signor Rocco, the Minister of Public Works, re-stated his decision to resign, the Premier informed Luigi Facta, the Minister, that the situation in the country rendered necessary the immediate resignation of the Facta Government. Signor Facta summoned his Cabinet yesterday afternoon, at which the decision to resign was officially taken. The King returned to Rome yesterday evening, as did also Giovanni Giolitti, Vittorio Orlando and Benito Mussolini.

The real motive for the Government's resignation is still uncertain, especially after Signor Facta's repeated assurances of his unwillingness to provoke an antiparliamentary crisis. Even after the Naples Congress the situation of the Government was apparently unchanged. Had the Government been unable to maintain order in Naples, its immediate resignation would be natural, but order throughout the country had somewhat improved during the last few days.

The probable reason of the crisis which the Fascists provoked is that the Fascist, while the congress was progressing, believed that other parties were secretly working in order to form a cabinet in which the Fascist would be almost unrepresented. Signor Giolitti, Signor Orlando, and

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Vladivostok United
With Moscow Régime

By The Associated Press

Moscow, Oct. 28 (By The Associated Press).—A telegram from Vladivostok describing the entry of the Red forces of the eastern republic into that city was read in Parliament yesterday. The deputies immediately drafted a message of greetings to the people of Vladivostok, which extended congratulations to the new régime as one which had united Vladivostok with Moscow.

The news from Vladivostok was received with enthusiasm by crowds which surrounded the bulletin boards here.

PARTIES DRIFTING
TOWARD COALITIONPolitical Agreements Made in
Britain for Mutual Non-Op-
position in Elections

LONDON, Oct. 28 (By The Associated Press).—Arrangements between Conservatives and Coalition Liberals not to oppose one another's candidates in certain constituencies are given prominence in today's anti-coalition newspapers. As they have, the agreements for co-operation or mutual non-opposition are spreading with an obvious drift toward re-instituting coalition in the Government.

It is the contention of the Free Liberals that this situation reveals that the country is being shepherded back to its old policy, the only difference being that it is in new hands. On the Tory side, the extreme Diehards are clearly restive over this supposed tendency.

The central Conservative executive, hoping to stem the growing dissatisfaction among the extreme elements of the party, issued a statement denying that any pact existed between their organization and the Coalition Liberals. The statement said that entire freedom in the matter was left to the local Conservative associations.

As explained in previous dispatches many local arrangements for co-operation or non-interference have already been made by groups of Coalition Liberals and Conservatives. In many instances this action was taken with a desire to prevent a division of votes which might allow the Laborite candidate to achieve victory.

Sir William Wiseman

Forecasts Election Result

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 28 (Special).—Sir William Wiseman, who occupied the position of liaison officer between David Lloyd George, then Prime Minister of Great Britain, and Woodrow Wilson, then President of the United States, during the latter's visit to Europe at the Peace Conference, arrived in Toronto yesterday for a short visit.

In the course of an interview Sir William said: "I became intimately acquainted with Mr. Woodrow Wilson and am probably a little prejudiced in his favor. He is a statesman with great vision, but is not perhaps a practical politician. His proposals were ahead of his time but the principles he enunciated at that conference are gaining ground. Mr. Lloyd George is fighting hard for the League of Nations, and there are signs that there will be a revision of policy in regard to the isolation of the United States from the affairs of the world. The United States cannot afford to continue this policy, it has already cost them their export markets."

Speaking about the international debt situation, Sir William said that Great Britain never sought to escape her obligations. "We are going to pay," he said, "because we can afford to pay and have already started. We do not expect any charity and we do not want a cancellation of our debts, because we want our credits to remain at the present high level. I feel quite confident that Mr. Bonar Law will be able to muster a majority at the elections. Chief opposition will come from Dr. Wansey Bayly, an unrecognized Conservative who champions liquor."

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 28—Lady Astor, opening her campaign for re-election to Parliament as a Conservative-Unionist, addressed her constituents at a meeting in the Assembly Rooms, Plymouth, yesterday. In declaring her position, she reaffirmed in many particulars the stand upon which she had been twice before elected. Liberals and Labor are not expected to oppose her and her Communist rival is not taken seriously. Chief opposition will come from Dr. Wansey Bayly, an unrecognized Conservative who champions liquor and kindred interests. Yesterday's meeting was the first of a series to be held daily until the election. Lady Astor's speech, in part, follows: Three years ago Plymouth astonished England and thrilled the world by sending the first woman to the House of Commons and that first woman oddity enough not English born, but a daughter of England's first daughter, Virginia. Other towns will follow, but none can rob you of having once more made history and led the way. I know that to be trusted by people makes one strive to serve them—strive for humility of mind and strength of purpose. I have one great advantage

LADY ASTOR OPENS CAMPAIGN
FOR RE-ELECTION TO PARLIAMENTOpposed Chiefly by Dr. Wansey Bayly, Unrecognized
Conservative Who Champions Liquor

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
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as an M. P., I know my limitations, I do not pretend to be expert on all subjects, but I know most experts on all subjects and am not too proud to get their advice. My judgment is fairly good and I have a positive gift for knowing an honest man. Expert on Children
Now there is one thing on which I am expert—children. If it were not for children I honestly do not believe I would ask you to send me again to the House of Commons. But my love toward them and my great desire to see them inherit a better world spurs me on. I believe things can be made better—not all of a sudden, not by catchwords and promises, but by men and women who are willing to face every problem from the viewpoint of what is best for all; for what is best for all must be best for each. I am no Socialist. I know human nature. I understand enough of political economy and history and have had enough Socialist experiences to feel that Socialism as now preached will never do anything but add to the miseries of those who want to help. But I am no reactionary. I want the country to go forward as steadily as it can. There are some gentlemen who go around criticizing me because I did

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

MR. LLOYD GEORGE
WARNS THE NATION
AGAINST DISSENSIONParty Bickerings Should Cease
Until Country Is on Firm Rock
Again, He Declares

GLASGOW, Oct. 28 (By The Associated Press).—The former Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, addressing this afternoon an audience of 5000 people who received him enthusiastically, declared in referring to the breaking up of the Coalition that "the world is in such trouble, it is in such a condition, that you cannot afford to indulge in party bickerings and quarrels until the Nation is on firm rock again."

Mr. Lloyd George said the Conservatives wanted a Premier with less vitality and go. To use a golfing phrase, as he put it, they said he (Mr. Lloyd George) was very good with the niblick, excellent getting the ball out of the rough, but that on the green he was too energetic, and they wanted somebody with a feebler stroke.

"Well," he continued, "it is not for me to say whether they've got it. But are we really out of the rough? Go to the Glasgow shipyards for the answer. Examine the numbers of unemployed, then read the Labor manifesto, and then ask the question, 'Are we out of the rough?'"

Referring to the Labor manifesto, Mr. Lloyd George continued:

"Not Out of Danger"
"It is a manifesto issued to a people crushed with taxation, sore with the wounds of a great war, and exhausted and worried with anxieties about their daily bread. We are not out of danger. It is a formidable challenge and it will appeal to millions."

"The Diehards are not the only people who are calling for a change. They are not the only people in a democratic country who have the right to call for a change."

"They call for one change; there are millions calling for another change. This is not the time for moderate men of like mind who think of the security of the State to fall out among themselves."

"There is a menace to the left, a menace to the right, a menace to the front. The nation is surrounded with menacing clouds and darkness."

Mr. Lloyd George asserted that Mr. Bonar Law has said it was better to split the nation than to split the party.

"I deeply deplore this decision," he said, "and all my wish is that it can do so to our best to avert the worst evils of a bad blunder—and that is what we propose to do."

Deplores Negative Policy
"If a partisan victory were snatched out of this election that is not the end. The Socialist Party is a new party and a great alternative. It has fought one election. It is going to fight a second, and it will fight a third. I do trust that nothing will be done in this election that will make it difficult, and certainly not things that will make it impossible, for men of like mind, who believe in keeping the country steady from pulling together in the boat and preventing it from capsizing."

Referring to the Conservatives, the former Prime Minister said: "I trust their negative policy is only a phrase. A negative policy is not the way to get through your troubles."

Mr. Lloyd George laid great stress upon the necessity of activity instead of passivity in dealing with the after-war situation.

Europe in Rags
"The need is great," he declared. "Europe is in rags. Many a dreary and weary year will be traveled before it gets back to what it was before the war. It's no use thinking you're going to get out by talking of tranquility and stability, or by substituting Mr. Stanley Baldwin for Sir Robert Horne."

"You must look problems in the face. The war was won by the co-operation of all classes. Don't say that co-operation is to be brought to an end."

"The time will come when you will need the help of every man to save

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Russians Reckon
Rubles in TrillionsSoviet Now Has in Circulation
1,183,000,000,000 Rubles

MOSCOW, Oct. 28—Millions and billions mean little nowadays in reckoning the affairs of the Russian Soviet Government, according to the Finance Commissioner, Mr. Sokolnikov. In a report to the Workers' and Peasants' Parliament, he estimated that the Soviet rubles now in circulation totaled 1,183,000,000,000.

Nevertheless, Mr. Sokolnikov said the situation shows indications of improvement. Tax collections and increased revenues from the railroads and other Government institutions are expected to balance the paper issue, which has been averaging more than 200,000,000,000 rubles monthly, he explained.

The finance commissioner recommended further reductions in the army, declaring that the maintenance of 800,000 troops is costing a third of the state budget. The Treasury will be unable to stand such a constant strain much longer, he added. Mr. Sokolnikov urged a curtailment of state expenses in every possible way, asserting that the Government must endeavor to cover the growing expenditures. He declared that the Government faced a heavy shortage of gold rubles, which must be covered by a new issue of paper.

WASHINGTON TAKES
A FAVORABLE VIEW
OF WORLD PARLEY

Spreading Demand for Attention
to Economic Needs Hits
Responsive Chord

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—"Favorable, with reservations," might characterize the reaction of Administration leaders to the appeal of Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, for a world conference on economic problems to be held in Washington.

The address of Judge Gary is an outstanding topic in official circles. Harding would not call it President's Department heads being especially interested in it. There is no denying that pressure is being brought to bear from many sources for an international meeting to find ways and means of solving the perplexing financial, economic, and business problems that are retarding the rehabilitation of Europe and directly affecting American commerce.

"Altogether" Charge Resented
Nor can it be said that the Administration means to hold aloof from affairs in Europe directly affecting this country's welfare. Statements that the United States Government was discouraging co-operation in adjusting European financial tangles have been characterized by an Administration spokesman as "wholly unjustified."

A keen interest is being taken in every move abroad to correct conditions, but it is apparent that President Harding would not call an international conference without direct appeal from Europe. In other words the payments are primarily European and the proper procedure would not be for this country to volunteer its services unless requested.

Many "trial balloons" have been sent up abroad to sound out American sentiment on the proposed international conference, but so far none has been made publicly to the United States Government. It will be noted that in the last few days of political

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

LABOR ASKS FAIR WAGE ORDER
TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 28 (Special Correspondence).—Led by Labor organizers of the unions of the American Federation of Labor, unions throughout Ontario will ask the Ontario Government for a fair wage order-in-council similar to that passed by the Federal Government, whose order has given satisfaction to wage earners engaged on Government work or enterprises subsidized by the Government.

INDEX OF THE NEWS
OCTOBER 28, 1922
General
Compulsory Rail Merger Planned..... 1
Sesquicentennial Plans Going Awry..... 1
Facta Government Issues Warning..... 1
Mr. Lloyd George Deplores Dissension..... 1
Parties Drifting Toward Coalition..... 1
Mayflower Society to Be Incorporated..... 4
Long Fight Against School Vaccination..... 5
"Thirty-Ten" School Finance Plan Upheld..... 5
Boston Prepares Hadwen Greeting..... 9
Neutral Control of Straits Advised..... 13
Saenao Island, Key to Adriatic..... 14
Exchange Rates Sag in Norway..... 14
Lord Allenby Tries to Deter Englishmen..... 14
Financial
Remarkable Gain in Prosperity by South..... 9
Continued High Grain Prices Expected..... 9
Security Prices Irregular..... 9
Stock Market Quotations..... 10
Week's Review of Wall Street Events..... 11
New York Market Price Range for Week..... 11
Sporting
Greenleaf Leads Allen..... 12
Dedicate New Stadium..... 12
Motormen..... 12
Cohasset Links Popular..... 13
Women's Western Golf Plans..... 13
Features
The Page of the Seven Arts..... 7
Book Reviews and Literary News..... 8
Letters to the Editor..... 13
Music Page..... 16
How Shall We Become Beautiful?..... 17
Editorials..... 17

PHILADELPHIA SEES
SESQUICENTENNIAL
PLANS GOING AWRYLack of Any Definite Program
Has Made It Hard to Line Up
Public Support for Project

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27 (Special).—Moral support from the citizens of the United States everywhere for the Sesquicentennial Exhibition in 1926, commemorating the signing of the Declaration of Independence, must be forthcoming immediately, or the show will amount to little and possibly go under altogether, according to indications seen by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who has made inquiries here the last three days.

Money, let it be understood, is not the difficulty, although a party of defecists, represented by manufacturers and financiers, declare that the projectors have not counted carefully enough the cost; nor is organization the difficulty either, even if plans have again and again been turned upside down, owing to the way which one of the promoters, just now in the background, exercises over public confidence.

Philadelphians seem undecided on two points: First, as to whether expositions express truthfully the modern outlook; and second, whether the fact of American independence so much needs to be honored in multi-million-dollar fashion as something of more recent happening. They appear to question on the one hand, whether a lay-out of buildings in Fairmount-Park Parkway, some in classic, others in medieval, and still others, perhaps, in Renaissance style, containing vast artistic and industrial exhibits, would not amount to mere provincial display and give the impression even of loud local boasting; and to entertain doubt, on the other hand, whether exaltation of thoughts and deeds which led to the founding of the United States would be so well worth while in this decade, as exaltation of those, for example, which led to the freeing of the world from threat of dominance by the Central European powers.

Having, then, embarked on a venture which they hoped would stir the international imagination, certainly the national, and finding themselves alone, they are inclined to think the whole idea is a mistaken one. Not that they take seriously the arguments of manufacturers, said to have the sanction of the head of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, nor those of the financiers, said to have that of Edward T. Stotesbury, against the practicability of an exposition; for they lately have had set before them a plan for a \$20,000,000 expenditure which they know is at least adequate and which they know, too, can be negotiated.

Not Troubled by Bok Incidents
Not, furthermore, that they trouble themselves too much over the upsets of the apple-cart caused by Edward W. Bok, the retired publisher, who on more occasions the last year, just as matters were going along swimmingly. For if they saw the scheme of Mr. Bok for getting Herbert Hoover as director-general of the exposition go awry, and if they ascertained that the Cabinet of the President of the United States is not to be treated as an employment bureau by institutions looking for an administrative officer, they nevertheless profited by considering the question whether a director-general method of management or a departmental method would be the better thing.

And if, again, they were perturbed at Mr. Bok's proposal to have the Sesqui-Centennial converted into a Liberty Fair, or something of that kind, with the date postponed a year to 1927, they could readjust their feelings by recalling that, after all, Independence was voted not by the citizens of Philadelphia, but by the members of the Continental Congress. Do not visitors at Independence Hall learn that it was four days from the time of the signing, before the Liberty Bell rang the folks of the town together to hear the Declaration read?

Now those in charge of affairs have had plenty of management of a certain sort. Indeed, if the approval of the municipality of Philadelphia, of the State of Pennsylvania and of the United States Government were the sole need, everything would be in the shape; inasmuch as last year the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Channel Shifts Occasionally
The ebb and flow of the rum-running traffic changes its channel from time to time, due to interference by customs or prohibition enforcing officials who are spurred to unwonted bursts of energy and care by unexpected visits of skeptical chiefs or

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

COMPULSORY RAILWAY MERGER
TO BE PRESSED IN CONGRESSSenator Cummins Convinced That Grouping Is Only
Solution for Nation's Transportation Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—Railroad circles have been apprised that legislation designed to bring about the compulsory merger of railroad systems will be pressed at the next regular session of Congress by Albert B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

Senator Cummins long has been convinced that the simplification and consolidation of the transportation system by establishing a relatively small number of strong groups would strengthen the railways. It is not done at once, he believes, many of the weaker roads will be driven into the hands of receivers.

Some of the leading roads of the country will organize to oppose any merger legislation. Efforts were made to bring about compulsory consolidation into a limited number of about 25 groups when the Cummins-Each bill was before Congress.

The Senate favored that proposition but in the final enactment of the legislation provision was made for voluntary consolidation under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Although the commission prepared a tentative plan the movement has been without effect. Opposition to it arose from the railroads.

Senator Cummins believes that only by compulsion will the railroads ever effectively group together. The proposition for compulsory consolidation is but one of the many transportation problems awaiting the attention of Congress. Owing to the objections of the Administration to a long session, it is highly probable that all railroad legislation will be put over to the new Congress.

WETS IN EUROPE PLOT
WAR ON DRY AMERICA
WITH FUND OF MILLIONSFrench Wine Interests Pledge Merciless Fight
on Prohibition Will Be Carried to All
Parts of the WorldFULL CO-OPERATION OFFERED
TO BREAK DOWN PROHIBITION LAWSResearch Statistics Will Be Marshaled to Combat Dry
Arguments—Details of Campaign Being Worked
Out by League Headed by Big Exporter

PARIS, Oct. 28 (By The Associated Press).—A large fund reaching millions of francs has been pledged by the wine interests of Europe to make a "merciless" fight against the dry forces of all nations, it was learned today. The campaign will be directed by the newly organized International League Against Prohibition from offices in Paris.

The anti-prohibition campaign to be conducted in America by European wets, which was secretly elaborated recently in Brussels, will be more in the nature of a co-operative movement with the liquor forces of the United States.

Profit by Mistake
The organizers of the campaign say that they have little to fear from the prohibition forces in Europe. Their chief concern is to give every possible assistance to American wets. It is explained that the European liquor forces do not want to make the same mistake that the American prohibitionists did when they came to Europe preaching prohibition. Officers in the new organization will communicate with the anti-dry leaders of America to offer the full support of their organization.

"We are not going to America to ask the United States to overthrow prohibition," said Jean Coupré, one of the French delegates to the Brussels convention. "We would probably be politely but firmly ejected if we did, and rightly so."

"However, we believe our cause is just as legitimate as that of the prohibitionists. American supporters of prohibition have taken the liberty of sending their apostles to Europe."

Ample Finances
"We believe we have at least the right to offer our whole-hearted support to American wets, if they will accept. They will find our organization amply backed financially and with a hundred million advocates back of it."

"We believe that Americans are much impressed by scientific facts and investigation by unbiased professional men. Tests of the effect of the moderate use of wines and beers on the average human being are now being conducted by well-known scientists and doctors. They will be completed in several months and will be passed on to America without comment."

"Further details of the American campaign naturally await the attitude of the American wets toward our offer of co-operation."

Count Bertrand Demun, president of the new Anti-Prohibitionist international organization, is a former deputy and president of one of the largest champagne companies in France. He was formerly an extensive exporter to the United States.

Finland Proposed 13 Years Ago
to Adopt Absolute Prohibition
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 28—Probably few Americans among those who claim that prohibition was forced upon an unwilling populace know that one of the smaller countries of Europe, 13 years ago, was prepared and willing to adopt it, and did, in fact, all it could toward bringing about absolute prohibition.

In February, 1909, the Landtag, or Lower House of the Finnish Government, passed a prohibition bill, which provided for the virtual exclusion of alcohol from Finland.

The bill had the support of the country in general. It was rejected by the Senate, however, on the ground that it did not provide for sufficient compensation for breweries closed, and provided no substitute for the taxes on alcohol which would be lost to the State revenue under prohibition.

The bill again was sent through the Landtag in November of the same year. It afterward passed the Senate, and was forwarded to St. Petersburg for the Tsar's signature, as Finland was at that time a grand duchy of Russia. The Tsar, however, vetoed the measure.

California Dry to Have Help
of Indiana Flying Squadron
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 27 (Special).—Oliver Wayne Stewart, president of the Flying Squadron, will leave Indianapolis tomorrow for a whirlwind tour of the Ninth California District, to campaign for Charles H. Randall, Democratic-Prohibitionist candidate for Representative in Congress.

This will be one of the last speaking tours made by squadron members before the November election. Efforts still are being made, however, to assure the election of Judge Jesse E. Black Jr., Democratic dry candidate for Representative in Congress from the Sixteenth Illinois District, who is opposed by W. E. Hull of Peoria, a

former distiller, and also to assure re-election of Andrew J. Volstead, Republican dry candidate from the Seventh Minnesota District.

This is being done by the use of circulars and copies of the National Enquirer, official organ of the Squadron, this week's number carrying copy chiefly for these sections.

Nebraska Dry Withdraws to Defeat Senator Hitchcock

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 24 (Special Correspondence)—Secretary of State Amsherry, who recently announced his acceptance of an independent and prohibition nomination for re-election in order to draw the wet and dry issue in the campaign, has withdrawn as a candidate. He said he entered for the purpose of giving those voters who objected to both the Republican and Democratic candidates a wet opportunity to register their protest against electing any man of such opinions to an office where, by virtue of the constitution, he became a member of the board of pardons.

Mr. Amsherry says he withdraws because he has been assured by Republican leaders that his presence in the race as an independent would endanger the success of R. C. Howell, a candidate for Senator against Gilbert M. Hitchcock, and that it is more important to have a dry Senator than a dry Secretary of State. The embarrassment that would result to Mr. Howell would be to choose between withdrawing his support from Crawford Kennedy, the wet Republican candidate for Secretary of State, and supporting Kennedy in preference to a dry who is also a Republican but not on the party ticket.

BREWERY HEADS SENT TO PRISON

First Jail Sentences Imposed for Violation of Volstead Act

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—Sentences imposed upon three officials of the Schaller Brewing Company by Federal Judge Peck last night are said to be the first prison sentences to be pronounced in the United States against brewery heads for violation of the Volstead Act.

Michael Hilsinger, receiver, and Michael Keck and Joseph Herrman, officials of the brewery, were convicted of having manufactured, possessed, transported and sold beer containing alcohol in excess of one-half of one per cent, and with having maintained on the premises of the brewery a common nuisance.

Hilsinger was sentenced to one year and six months in the Federal prison at Atlanta and fined \$6000.

Keck was sentenced to serve one year and a day in Atlanta and fined \$500. Herrman was sentenced to serve six months in jail and fined \$1500.

SHOE UNIONS ACCEPT REDRAFTED CHARTER

LYNN, Mass., Oct. 28 (Special)—Two local shoe workers' unions, Goodyear Operators No. 2 of the Allied Shoe Workers of America, and Packing Room Workers No. 8 of the United Shoe Workers of America, have voted acceptance of the redrafted constitution of the new Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America.

They also have voted to apply for a charter in this new one-big union organization. These locals have voted to assess a 1 per cent per capita tax on their members for the benefit of the shoe strikers in Rochester, N. Y.

Resumption of hearings before James S. Santry, as master, in the equity suit of the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers Association against the United Shoe Workers of America, seeking to determine the validity of the "peace agreement" reached by the Mayor's arbitration board, is set for next Wednesday.

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SMILES AND NODS PASS RUM RUNNERS ACROSS BOUNDARY

(Continued from Page 1)

through transfer from one post to another.

Now Jackman, across the State of Maine from Calais and on the broad highway leading down from Quebec to Portland, was famous for a time as a rum-running gateway last summer. All this has changed, and instead of trying to bring the profitable yet risky cargoes of contraband down from Quebec through Jackman, the inflowing illicit current is now coming into Maine as an alcoholic gulf stream along shore from St. John or directly across the St. Croix at St. Stephen.

The rum runners are now using St. John and other towns, as Woodstock and St. Stephen, as shipping points. By means of fast motor boats—some of them of the war-time famous fleet of Eagle boats used by the Dominion to chase German submarines along the coast—rum runners are now flooding the Maine coast with alcohol and its compounds. These boats slip down to the sea from some isolated cove and run into St. John, Grand Manan, Campbell, or other places convenient for a liquor cache, load the goods and slip to some appointed place on the Maine coast and unload and disappear.

The St. John exporters occasionally load a freight car with liquor and ship it to some station on the West St. John, St. George and St. Stephen branch of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, called "the Shore Line." Along this 83 mile stretch of railroad are sidings far away from thickly settled parts of the country, adjacent to Passamaquoddy Bay, and along the St. Croix River. One station known to the exporters is Dyer's, while St. George, Bonny River, Utopia, and Pocolago also supply railroad and coastal facilities to invite ready transshipment of cargoes of doubtful legality.

Scene of Sylvan Commerce

Back of St. George and hidden away in the dense woods, is declared to be a rum runners' rendezvous, where the night-riders of alcohol congregate to exchange cargoes. The New Brunswick transporters, armed with protesting permits issued for \$5 each by the obliging J. Thomas Finigan, Liquor Export Tax Officer, operate their large liquor-laden trucks boldly and openly through the prohibition-free Province, to this international gathering ground of Canadian and United States liquor distributors.

Here, in the protection of underground, the agents of alcohol transship their cargoes. The men from the United States are obliged to be cautious, for even accommodating customs agents must be discreet. Case lots of bottles are unloaded from the Canadian trucks and the bottles wrapped and packed in bur-lap bags when they are stored away in the spacious decks of motor runabouts for line-running into the United States. So brisk has business been at this international rum exchange in the woods during the summer that piles of discarded wooden cases and straw bottle covers reveal the location of the market place.

When a United States automobile crosses the St. Croix into New Brunswick the driver is supposed to sign a customs entry card saying that his car is not to be used for commercial purposes. Thirty days are allowed to automobile visitors in the Province after which time must be given that the car is going to be driven out again. Every rum runner entering from the States into New Brunswick to go to the St. George liquor rendezvous for a load violates this provision forbidding the use of the car for commercial purposes.

Customs Men Smile
The New Brunswick customs officials know this. The politicians of the Province have encouraged the sale of liquor through official circles and have provided the Finigan rum-running protecting permits. When the experienced United States conveyor of alcohol comes to the international bridge he stops not on ceremony but waves his hand nonchalantly to the customs men of the Province and calls out "Back soon." That's all, but it's the shibboleth of rum at St. Stephen, and the customs officers smile knowingly to themselves and "All is quiet on the St. Croix."

With the return trip things are different. The incoming United States rum runner in cargo must meet a quasi-enforcement of prohibition regulations, at least. Some customs officials he knows he dare not meet without risk to his cargo and possibly himself. Others are more obliging, or have been, as recent transfer of several at the three St. Croix bridges indicates. Until recently the United States cargo carriers so well knew their men that they made their return trips into the United States on certain schedules. There was dire confusion for a time when they found official semaphores set against them. The situation developed so far that certain liquor exporters in St. John gave to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor the name

of a United States customs officer at one of the upper bridges who could be reasoned with and induced to pass a cargo of liquor. He was described as "a stoutish man." This man was moved to a different post in the recent "shake-up."

Rum Treaty Agreed On

So thoroughly systematized has this rum running between nations become at St. Stephen and Calais, that two experienced men, one living in Calais and the other in St. John, have perfected a workable two-part alcoholic trading treaty. One runs the rum down to the line, while the United States man, with his eyes on the official semaphores signals at the bridge shoots it over the river and line and on to Bangor and Portland.

"Not many months since the United States entrant into the two-part treaty got into difficulties because of his avocation in Bangor. There he was summoned for trial. He informed his Canadian partner. The Maine man was thrifty. 'I'll pay the expenses of this trial for running rum by taking a load of the stuff down to Bangor,' he said. And he did."

The Stoddard Company, operating warehouses at St. Stephen on the St. Croix and Woodstock on the St. John, is a Scotch distilling concern with distillery and head offices in Scotland. It operates in New Brunswick under the name of the Maritime Import & Export Company and pays the \$1000 license on each of its warehouses.

The bulk of the Stoddard Company's American business is done at St. Stephen and the United States customs officers sitting in their rooms in Maine can see the cases and casks loaded on boats for shipment down the St. Croix and, of course, into the United States and are helpless. The United States customs officers can almost read the brands on the cases. In the latter part of August a carload of liquor standing on the siding at St. Stephen was seized for demurrage when the United States authorities protested that liquor was being shipped from this car by motor truck by persons holding liquor transfer permits for export when the entire carload had been billed to go to Calais, and there pass into bond "for medicinal purposes."

Responsibility Pointed Out

A United States customs official complained to Ottawa, pointing out that it was a governing responsibility to protect shipments of liquor to be delivered in bond in the United States from being disturbed. This may have been but another case where the export houses were defrauding their friends, the politicians, out of the export tax of \$2.25 a gallon.

C. N. Vroom, Police Magistrate at St. Stephen, is alive to the hypocrisy of the situation not only in St. Stephen, but in all the Province. In a letter he says:

I have this morning seen the letter from the chief inspector to the sub-inspector here. It is in reply to an inquiry from the local inspector, and simply states that on inquiry he (the chief inspector) finds that the Stoddard Company have an export license, with an office at St. Stephen, and that the duties of the local inspector will be to see that any carrier has the quantity of liquor with him to correspond with the certificate given him.

This would indicate that the license was granted to the Stoddard Company and that they have named their concern the Maritime Import & Export Company. An officer comes here at certain periods to check up the exporter and see that his quantities are all right. The local inspector told me that this man told him that the same concern has an export office at Woodstock. This, he thinks, would be a separate license.

This inspector is doing practically nothing except to try to keep things as quiet as possible. There has not been a conviction for violation of the law here since April 7, 1921, and violations of the law are well known to everyone. The inspector intimates to me that he is not allowed to do more than he is doing and that if he could get another job he would throw up his present one. The inspector also thinks, however, he might as well keep his present position as to throw up \$100 a month and let some one else take it.

The Vancouver, B. C., Little Theater Association recently presented a group of three one-act plays: a domestic drama, "Matches," written by a Vancouver novelist, Mrs. Isabel Ecclestone Mackay, first time performed on any stage; "A Night at an Inn" by Lord Dunsany; and "The Rest Cure," a satirical farce by Gertrude Jennings.

MR. ROCKEFELLER FOR 8-HOUR DAY

Also Comes Out for Abolition of 12-Hour Day and Seven-Day Week in Modern Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—For the second time within a week, John D. Rockefeller Jr., has espoused openly the cause of Labor in its fight for better working conditions. In the latest issue of the Survey Graphic, Mr. Rockefeller makes a sweeping statement of Labor policy, in which he takes his personal stand for the eight-hour day as the standard to be accepted and pressed for in American industry, and flatly declares that the 12-hour day and the seven-day week are "unnecessary, uneconomic and unjustifiable." He declares:

I believe that, generally speaking, the 12-hour day and the seven-day week should no longer be tolerated in industry, either as a viewpoint of public policy or of industrial efficiency. I believe that both have been proved to be unnecessary, uneconomic, and unjustifiable. As a matter of general policy, subject only to the demands of the occasional emergency, modern industry is justified in accepting the eight-hour day and the six-day week as a labor standard toward which all the parties interested should steadily press.

Even in those industries where the continuous process is an inevitable feature, the routine should be so adjusted that the employees can have at least one day's rest in seven and can support any industry which develops which accompanies the work-day of approximately eight hours.

While the adoption of these standards may and doubtless will at first entail increased costs of production, I am confident that in the long run greater efficiency and economy will result, and that from the outset public opinion will support any industry which installs them. The same sentiment will eventually bring into line the less scrupulous and less enlightened elements in every competitive industry.

Less Room for Argument There

With regard to living conditions there is even less room for argument or division of opinion among men of clear vision and humane mind. Even in isolated locations like mining camps, it is not only possible but necessary that proper provision should be made for the health, comfort and contentment of those who may labor there in behalf of the entire community. The same greater efficiency and economy which result from the adoption of these standards will also result from the improvement of the environment in which the worker lives. The same sentiment will eventually bring into line the less scrupulous and less enlightened elements in every competitive industry.

I have never believed that these things should be provided for working men and women either as a result of chance generosity or deliberate paternalism. Quite aside from the fact that, in my judgment, they represent the duty of a citizen, they are due the employee as a matter of common justice, required by the basic fact that man is a human being first and a member of industry afterward.

As a private citizen and individual stockholder, I have never hesitated to state my position on these points with all the clearness at my command. I have not wittingly lost an opportunity so far as a minority stockholder may do so—to reinforce my position on the general policy with action that would be most concrete and adequate.

Often Involved Burdens

I have done so, moreover, where changes urged by me involved competitive burdens and consequent anxiety to responsible managers, but I have never seen reason to regret any advance thus obtained or to modify the grounds on which they were urged. On the contrary, I would reaffirm the belief that sooner or later all such added burdens are balanced by the increased efficiency and contentment of the laboring force and that less generous directors of industry in due time will inevitably follow the same course, if not through the force of public opinion.

In pursuance of this policy, some of the problems which have to be faced and many of the evils which should be removed are deeply rooted, sometimes within the processes of an entire industry. To my mind, however, where the right course is clear, difficulties in the way do not excuse inaction, but rather should inspire a more vigorous determination. So far as concerns the discharge of my own responsibility as a stockholder for

better industrial conditions and relations, I have made special provision for assistance in just such tasks as these, which are sometimes onerous, often perplexing, but always close to my heart. To that end I welcome every aid from whatever source as men of like mind and common purpose try to raise industry to a level of public service, and thereby to make the world a better place for all men to live in.

NEW COURT RULING MAYFIELD VICTORY

Texas Ballots Likely to Contain Name of Regular Democratic Nominee for Senator

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 28 (Special)—There is a possibility that the name of Earle B. Mayfield, regular Democratic nominee for United States Senator from Texas, will appear on the November ballots despite the decision of a jury at Texarkana that he had exceeded the legal limit for campaign expenditures in a senatorial primary campaign, and consequently, that he was ineligible for certification under Texas election statutes. If such is the case, however, the piling of Mr. Mayfield's name on the ballot will not come until the last moment, nor before his opponents have made use of every legal expedient to prevent such action on the part of state officials having the matter in their charge.

Mr. Mayfield scored when the Texas Supreme Court yesterday decided that his name could be placed on the November ballot as the regularly nominated Democratic candidate for the Senate, the court holding that the district court injunction against listing him as a candidate, issued because of alleged excessive campaign expenditures, could not become effective inasmuch as the court issuing it was without proper jurisdiction in the matter, and further because the persons seeking it were not qualified to receive it.

The Secretary of State announced, after this decision had been handed down, that he would confer at once with the Attorney-General, and that if the chief law officer of the State so advised, he would telegraph the name of Mr. Mayfield to the various county clerks for placing on the ballots. The Mayfield forces in the State regard the decision as a sweeping victory.

No sooner, however, had the decision been made public than the plaintiffs in the Coriscana case were seeking new means to keep Mr. Mayfield's name off the ballot. Chief counsel for them last night presented a petition for an injunction similar to that granted at Coriscana, made ineffective by the Supreme Court's ruling later. Judge Hall declined to receive the petition, despite the fact that among its supporters were some of the more prominent political leaders of the State. The petitioners, left immediately for Paris, where, it was said, another effort would be made to obtain an injunction against the Secretary of State, to prevent certification of Mr. Mayfield's name. Mr. Mayfield's supporters, however, seem little troubled by the activities of their opponents, and are going ahead with their campaign plans.

The Democratic State executive committee met in Dallas this afternoon to discuss the senatorial situation. Printing of ballots in many Texas counties is being delayed in the hope that the situation may clear up, and that either the name of Mr. Mayfield or George E. B. Paddy may be placed thereon.

The Secretary of State will notify every county judge in Texas to proceed with the printing of ballots with Mr. Mayfield's name on them as the Democratic nominee as soon as he receives the mandate of the Dallas Appellate Court in the case, which is expected late today.

MANY PAY TRIBUTE ON ROOSEVELT DAY

New York Leads in Its Observance With Parades, Pageants and Pilgrimages to Oyster Bay

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—New York took the lead yesterday in the general observance of Roosevelt Day, since so many of the former President's activities had centered about that city and State.

The exercises were as varied as the groups participating in them, and these included people in all walks of life who had been admirers of the militant exponent of Americanism. Hundreds called during the day at the home in Twentieth Street where Mr. Roosevelt was born, which had been opened to visitors for the occasion by the Women's Roosevelt Memorial Association.

Parades and pageants were arranged, formal and informal meetings were held, while many made the pilgrimage to Oyster Bay, which has become an annual event for old neighbors, friends, army and naval officers, and enlisted men, delegations from patriotic societies and Boy Scout troops, all of which were well represented.

Trustees of the National Roosevelt Memorial Association, at their annual meeting, allotted \$150,000 of the association's funds to the Women's Roosevelt Memorial Association, to aid in restoring the former President's birthplace and the house adjoining at Nos. 28-29 Twentieth Street. At the same time, the national association voted to accept the proposal of the women's association that the Roosevelt house become the repository for the Roosevelt library and museum.

William B. Thompson was re-elected president of the national association. Other officers are Will H. Hays and William Lusk Jr., vice-presidents; Albert H. Wiggin, treasurer, and Hermann Hagedorn, secretary. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State; Elhu Root, and Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood were elected honorary presidents, and Henry Cabot Lodge, Hiram W. Johnson, and James R. Garfield honorary vice-presidents.

A meeting in Carnegie Hall ended the day's observances. Tribute was paid to Mr. Roosevelt by George Wharton Pepper, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, who said in part:

"Theodore Roosevelt's greatest service was the vindication of forward marching as essential to the life of free government. In order to accomplish this vindication he was even willing to step for a moment outside his party. It is due to him that his party is at once fast and steady—the greatest stabilizing force within the Republic."

"MISSIONARY SPIRIT" OF AMERICA PRAISED

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President, making his only address in the New York campaign in Brooklyn last night, credited the "missionary spirit of America."

"There is a great missionary spirit in America, as well as a great business spirit," the Vice-President said. "It was because of that spirit that the nation of the New York campaign was called."

Referring to the celebration of the Roosevelt anniversary, he declared that the Republican Party had remained true to the Roosevelt ideals, and pointed out the budget bill, the agricultural credit bill, and the Washington conference as refutation of the charge that the present Republican Administration was a "do-nothing."

DEMOCRATIC WOMEN CONFERENCE

Independent and nonpartisan women are invited to meet with women mem-

bers of the Democratic Party in Massachusetts at the Copple-Flann Hotel, Boston, on Monday afternoon for a conference on the work of the first week of the state campaign. Mrs. Gertrude Hayes O'Leary, vice-chairman of the Massachusetts State Democratic Committee, will preside and Mrs. Alice E. Gram, the party's nominee for state auditor, will speak.

NEW YORK WOMEN INDORSE DRY LAW

Federation of Clubs Champion Direct Primary and Child Labor Law

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Proof of the strong prohibition sentiment among the club women of New York City was afforded yesterday, when 972 representatives of 300 clubs in the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs heard a stirring law enforcement appeal by Mrs. William Milton Potter.

"Patriotism and law enforcement," was the topic of Mrs. Potter's address and this with a significant allusion by the president of the federation, Mrs. Richard M. Chapman, for women "not to forget citizenship responsibilities on election day," sent the members of the convention into the field of politics. They did not emerge until they had rebuked the New York State Legislature for making a "direct and sinister attack upon the principle of self-government and the precious rights of the people of this State," by abolishing the direct primary, declared for the restoration of the primary, condemned the appropriation by Congress of funds for free garden seeds, endorsed a federal child-labor amendment, the appointment of a woman to the New York City board of school superintendents, rank for navy nurses, and trial by jury in all cases where a woman's reputation is in issue.

An appeal for the scholarship fund, by which several girls are being educated, brought in 10 minutes pledges of \$625 to add to the \$918 on hand, and the announcement that an anonymous donor offered \$500 if the Federation would place the fund on an endowed basis.

Upward of \$3000 was reported in the Treasury, and it was announced that the Federation Hotel, where working girls are cared for, is completing its fourteenth year in satisfactory condition.

The speakers of the day included Miss Ann McIntyre, who outlined the need in the Near East; Augustus Thomas, and Murray Hulbert, Mrs. William Cumming Storey presented the report of the recent convention of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs.

VANCOUVER-SYDNEY ROUTE

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 18 (Special Correspondence)—Charles Holdsworth, managing director of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, made the announcement before sailing from this port on the S. S. Makura for Australia, that his company had let the contract for the construction of a 20,000-ton passenger vessel, the Pahr-dale's yards in Glasgow, which will be placed on the Vancouver-Sydney run in the fall of 1924. At present there are only two passenger liners plying between the two ports, the Niagara, of 16,000 tons and a speed of 16½ knots, and the Makura, 12,000 tons and a speed of 16 knots. The new liner will have a speed of 17½ knots. It will accommodate 220 passengers, and will take the place of the steamship Atacora, which was sunk by a submarine during the war.

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10	70x90	Tan	
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MR. LLOYD GEORGE WARNS THE NATION AGAINST DISSENSION

(Continued from Page 1)

the community from disastrous experiments that will bring ruin upon it. "As an old mariner who has weathered many gales I utter this warning: There is a worse hurricane coming from another quarter."

Peril in Inaction

"I appeal to you all not to endanger this glorious old ship by quarrels as to what officers should be upon the bridge or what manner, or color of uniform they shall wear."

Speaking of the need of taking other than a negative attitude toward the necessities of the workers he declared:

"There is nothing more creditable in the history of the working classes of this country than the way they have behaved in the face of the privations of the last year or so. But don't say to them, when they've got to face the bad times, that you cannot do more. Your action toward them is negative. There is peril in that."

WASHINGTON TAKES A FAVORABLE VIEW OF WORLD PARLEY

(Continued from Page 1)

upheaval in Great Britain, the outstanding figures have directed remarks to the United States.

The address of Judge Gary was one of several during the last week in New York on the subject, and all by eminent authorities. C. C. Bedford, of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, speaking before the meeting of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, had this to say about America's foreign affairs:

My parting question is, therefore, whether the time has not now arrived, when the business men of the world should assert the right, based upon their knowledge and experience and their interest, to come forward and state in no uncertain terms that the vital problems now so seriously disturbing the peace and prosperity of the world shall be settled upon sound economic principles which will promote the peace and welfare of mankind, rather than the popularity of individuals or political parties.

"Ostrich" Policy Assailed

George W. Wickersham, former Attorney-General of the United States, was quoted as follows:

More important than all this is that America shall take part in a general economic conference regarding the affairs of Europe. There are many indications that this is receiving earnest consideration of the Administration. The policy of ignoring Europe is an ostrich policy; but the fact appears to be that the Administration is unwilling to buck up against sentiment of the irreconcilables in the Senate, and the general opinion of the country regarding Europe is apathetic.

Yet, I believe there is a growing sentiment in favor of attempting more than has been done and I am hopeful that after the November election a more definite sentiment in favor of a definite advance toward international co-operation may find such expression as to stimulate the Government to a further advance.

As a "reservation" to such an international conference, the Government of the United States would undoubtedly stipulate that the war debts owed it by European countries should not enter into the considerations. These are considered entirely separate by this Government, and the sentiment of the Administration has been repeatedly declared as opposed to cancellation.

It is thought likely that this Government would not move toward a world conference before the debts had been fairly well funded into long-term

obligations. Progress in this direction has been retarded by the political situation in England.

Varying Proposals Made

Apparently there are two propositions being advanced for discussing the economic and financial situation of the world. It is recommended by some that the conference be of an official nature, between representatives of the various governments, and others recommend that the conference be solely between private interests. The object of the latter would be to arrive at conclusions and urge their acceptance by the various governments, while the former would have plenary powers to negotiate financial settlements.

Here enters the political aspect. One high official of the Government told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that it was the political aspect that was discouraging the Administration. As he put it, economic and financial considerations underlie the political moves, but the United States could not afford to enter a conference where political intrigues might thwart the objects sought. He pointed to the "appalling exposures" in the Near East situation recently as an illustration of Europe's secret diplomacy.

Another spokesman for the Administration called attention to the viewpoint, saying he thought that pressure of private interests, both in this country and abroad through their usual business channels, would accomplish much in forcing the heads of European governments to curb their militaristic and unduly aggressive aims, and to make an attempt toward balancing their budgets, replacing waste with thrift.

GREEK OFFICER DISLIKES TRIAL

General Stergiades Refuses to Go to Athens for Court-Martial

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Oct. 28.—General Stergiades, who was Greek High Commissioner in Smyrna, and who had been summoned by the Greek Government to Athens to stand a court-martial for his complicity in the Turco-Grecian war, has refused to come. He somewhat humorously gives ill-health as the reason for his unwillingness to come to the capital.

Bishop Theocletos, head of the Greek Orthodox Church, has resigned his position in order to facilitate the re-establishment of friendly relations with Bishop Meletios, Patriarch of Constantinople.

The condition of the refugees in Macedonia is becoming desperate owing to the concentration of great crowds of refugees from Thrace. The latter report the Turks continue to attack the departing Christians, robbing, abusing and killing them.

A lively electoral movement is now being witnessed in the capital. The candidates are trying to win the votes of the people by playing on the sentiments of those who are in favor of a constitutional monarchy, by declaring that the Venizelists are in favor of a republic.

POLES TO BE GUARDED AGAINST BANDITRY

WARSAW, Oct. 28.—The eastern frontier of Poland will henceforth be protected so thoroughly as to prevent any bands crossing over from the Soviet Ukraine, the Premier, Mr. Nowak, has assured a delegation which came here from Lemberg to protest that the local authorities were not strong enough to cope with the invading bandits.

The Galician authorities will be instructed to use the utmost vigor to stamp out pillaging such as recently frightened residents near the border.

MR. VENIZELOS TO REPRESENT GREECE

One-Time Premier to Present Case for His Countrymen at Lausanne Conference

ATHENS, Greece, Oct. 28 (By The Associated Press).—Greece will be represented at the Lausanne peace conference on Near Eastern affairs by her former Premier, Eleutherios Venizelos, and the Greek ministers to London and Paris, it was definitely learned here today. General Mazanakis will attend the peace conference as the Grecian military expert.

Turks to Stand United for Nationalist Pact

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28 (By The Associated Press).—The Turkish delegates to the Lausanne conference will show the same determination for the acceptance of the Turkish Nationalist pact as an indivisible whole as the Turkish plenipotentiaries in the recent armistice convention showed for the establishment of a civil administration in Thrace, said Rafet Pasha today in an address before the graduates of the commercial school in Istanbul, the Turkish part of Constantinople.

The trade was the essential element in prosperity and national existence. Rafet Pasha opined. He said that the pact of the Nationalist pact, proclaimed last year, does not provide for full political independence alone, but also for judicial, economic, and financial independence, without which political freedom does not mean much.

The Government, which would accept judicial and economic matters would be "traitors to the principles of the pact," he declared. He said that the task of the Turkish delegates to Lausanne would doubtless be a thankless one, but the whole of the Turkish Nation was behind them for the realization of national aspirations.

The Turkish Nationalist pact, which was passed by the Ankara Assembly, demanded that western Thrace be granted a plebiscite. Constantinople and the Straits be made secure for the Turks, and protection for the Moslem minorities. The pact stipulated that the territories of the former Ottoman Empire, populated by an Arab majority, should be ruled according to the will of the local populations. The latter territories include Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine, Arabia, and Egypt.

Refugees Crowd Highways

DEDEAGATCH, Thrace, Oct. 28.—(By The Associated Press).—Exhausted by their slow and weary flight toward Macedonia, vast swarms of refugees who crowd the country roads now face starvation.

Outside of Dedeağatch 20,000 refugees are encamped in tents provided by the Greek army. Thousands of others, moving slowly toward Macedonia with their ox-carts, crowd all the approaches to the town from the Maritza side. Fifty thousand of the disconsolate folk have been traveling afoot for 10 days. Most of them have no food, and very little water.

Italy Still Urges Claims

By Special Cable

ROME, Oct. 28.—In diplomatic circles, it is stated, that if the opposition to the choice of an Italian city as the seat of the coming peace conference is unwillingness that Italy should preside at the conference, Italy is quite ready to propose that the presidency shall be held by allied delegates alternatively, as would be the case if the conference were held in Switzerland.

Italy points out the fact that Switzerland never held the presidency of the League of Nations, although the sessions were held there.

Turks Seize Deposits

SMYRNA, Oct. 28 (By The Associated Press).—The Turkish Nationalist Government has sequestered the

Greek banks, and has also seized the deposits of Greek subjects in various local banks. All the Christian personnel in the Imperial Ottoman banks has been discharged, the vacancies being filled by Turks and employees of other nationalities.

FACTA GOVERNMENT RETIRES AND ISSUES WARNING TO PEOPLE

(Continued from Page 1)

Signor Salandra are all mentioned as possible premiers. From a constitutional point of view the premier should fall upon the leading member of the party which provoked the crisis, namely, Professor Mussolini. Michele Bianchi, the secretary of the Fascist, has stated publicly that Signor Mussolini should be charged with the formation of a ministry, but this is improbable as the latter has openly declared that he preferred to remain the leader of the party without entering the ministry. Various alarmist rumors are current, especially from Tuscany, where the Fascist are mobilizing and the Government has handed over the civil power to the military, but there is every reason to believe that a peaceful and rapid solution of the crisis will be reached.

The majority of the Fascist leaders realize that they can obtain a large share of the Government without using force, therefore they will endeavor to avoid any measures which have the appearance of a revolution. The most likely solution is a Fascist Nationalist Liberal Government of the extreme right. The King's consultations will begin today.

FILIPINOS AGAIN SEEK INDEPENDENCE

MANILA, P. I., Oct. 28 (By The Associated Press).—A resolution was introduced in the Philippine House of Representatives today asking the United States to recognize the right of the islands to independence. The resolution was referred to a committee.

The resolution also requested the United States Government to fix a date for the summoning of a constitutional convention to frame a constitution upon which an independent Philippine republic would be founded. Leonard Wood, Governor-General, in a message to the Philippine Legislature yesterday, urged the strictest governmental economy and the absolute retirement of the Government from business. He declared that legitimate investments were safer in the Philippines than in many other countries.

RICE PRODUCTION INCREASES

TOKYO, Oct. 28.—While Japan does not produce sufficient rice for the needs of her people, who even after an elaborate banquet require a bowl or more of their staple food, production has kept pace with the increase of the population. In the early days of the Meiji reign, when the population was 35,000,000, there was 35,000,000 koku of rice produced. This year, with a population of 70,000,000, the crop is estimated at an equal number of koku. The increase in production is due more to improved methods than greater acreage under cultivation.

BANKRUPT RESTORES CREDIT

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 28.—Rolla S. Paul, a hardware merchant, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy 11 years ago, listing liabilities at \$12,330 and assets at \$100. The case was settled at considerable loss to creditors. It was said, Mr. Paul now resides in Muncie, Ind., and yesterday the clerk of the Federal Court received a letter from him saying he was able to pay his former creditors in full and asking for the complete discharge.

ITALO-YUGOSLAV AGREEMENT

ROME, Oct. 28.—The Italo-Yugoslav agreement was signed in Rome on Oct. 23 but can only be ratified after the approval of Parliament. The attaching of the signature means that an agreement has been reached on all points and that further changes cannot be made, but there is a slip between signature and ratification.

PHILADELPHIA SEES SESQUICENTENNIAL PLANS GOING AWRY

(Continued from Page 1)

Mayor and City Council furnished money for initial expenses and the Governor of the State granted a Sesquicentennial Exhibition Association charter; and inasmuch as this year President Harding, through a message to the Senate and House of Representatives, and the Senate and House, in turn, through a joint resolution, have bestowed their approval.

Concerning management, the association enjoyed for a time the shrewd guidance of Mayor J. Hampton Moore and the sagacious direction, again, of John F. Lewis, president of the Philadelphia Academy of the Fine Arts, and at present it is going ahead under the well-tested leadership of Col. Franklin D'Olier, former national commander of the American Legion. In addition, it has had the benefit all along of the rich counsel of Alva B. Johnson, president of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, and of the disconcerting, though often effective, advice of Mr. Bok.

In brief, three types of management have been attempted, which may be described roughly as the political, the conservative-social, and the progressive-social, to use the word "social" in the broadest meaning; and another type may yet be tried, if the objectors, centered by the manufacturing group, have their way. For at the beginning of a statement, which they sent out not long ago, they declare themselves against the holding of the exhibition, "particularly on the lines as at present proposed."

Co-operating Public Needed

Not funds, therefore, not official sanction, not executive talent are wanting. What, then, but civic faith? The association has not a co-operating but a demurring public behind it, as an observer can scarcely doubt, even in the light of a mass meeting held under Sesquicentennial Association auspices at the Academy of Music the other evening, with the eloquent James M. Beck, United States Solicitor-General, as orator-in-chief. This public has heard all the arguments presented and remains, apparently, unconvinced. It has listened to everybody who has hints to offer based on the experience of the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876.

It has listened to everybody who has had ideas to submit gained from study of the World's Fair in Chicago and the exposition at St. Louis. As for Mr. Bok, it has given heed to him almost as to a twentieth-century Benjamin Franklin. It could not, much as it might have been willing to profit by Mr. Bok's recommendation of Mr. Hoover as director-general; but it did take favorably to the opinion of his that the association, in order to thrive at all, should have brown-haired, instead of white-haired, management. It could not accede to his notion of postponement of the exhibition to 1927, without foregoing the motive of historic commemoration; and yet it paid him the honor of not rising in wrath against the proposal.

Plainly enough, if something does not happen soon from the outside to

awaken the morale of the Philadelphia public, the celebration of the signing of the Declaration will pass to another city—to Detroit, say—or else the sesquicentennial will be delayed, if it comes off at all, to the time Mr. Bok has recommended—160 years after the occupation of the city of Philadelphia by the soldiers of the Ministerial Army.

FRANC SERIOUSLY AFFECTED BY FALL OF GERMAN MARK

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 28.—There is no lack of subjects for discussion in the cafes and saloons this week and furiously are Frenchmen debating the merits and demerits of Mr. Lloyd George, speculating how the Lausanne conference will turn out, and talking of General Gouraud, who is coming home from Syria because he has not enough men to guard the country. But big as these topics are, they are overshadowed completely by the fall of the franc. The depreciation of French money is the central fact of the week to Frenchmen. With the dollar now over 14 francs, sometimes, indeed, nearly approaching 15 francs, and the pound priced at 65 francs, there is indeed good reason for alarm. There may be material causes, but undoubtedly the chief reason for the drop is moral.

The budget is being discussed in the Chamber of Deputies, and everybody knows that there is a deficit which unfortunately, according to the present policy and appearances, can only grow larger from year to year. At the same time the plunge of the mark shows clearly that all hope of payments by Germany must be abandoned for some years to come. France in her financial dealings still counts on German payments. Obviously this is a false foundation, and, therefore, whatever happens to the mark must affect the franc.

Sir John Bradbury, the British delegate on the Reparation Commission, has told the writer scores of times that unless there is a clean-cut moratorium and genuine attempt to help stabilization, the credit of Germany will utterly collapse. The franc will then be badly affected.

DEFICIT IN SWISS BUDGET

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 28.—The Swiss budget estimates for 1923 forecast a deficit of \$3,900,000 francs. Revenue is estimated at 425,700,000 francs, against an expenditure of 509,600,000. These figures vary only slightly from the 1922 budget estimates which figured revenue of 422,170,000 francs and expenditure of 528,670,000 francs.

FRANCE REDUCES CREDITS FOR SYRIA

Further Diminution of 3,000,000 Francs Demanded by Senate Commission

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The credits for Syria have again been reduced. The Senate, in its turn, took up the discussion. Its finance commission demanded a further diminution of 3,000,000 francs on credits reduced to 23,000,000 francs by the Chamber. M. Maginot, the War Minister, accepted on condition that supplementary credits might be demanded if the sum allotted for the troops was insufficient.

M. Lebrun recalled that effective in Syria had been brought down from 75,000 men in January to 35,000 in July. In January next they would be only 20,000, with 6000 Syrian auxiliaries. The commission sent to Syria to stop exaggerated expenditure had been successful. Among other things it had reduced the number of automobiles by half, suppressed allowances for losses on exchange and the indemnity for wearing out of clothes. It was the firm intention of Parliament to return in Syria to a strict form of mandate holding.

During the debate, M. Berard demanded punishment for those officials who had spent more than was reasonable. In the Chamber when the same subject was again brought up, Louis Barthou also pressed for punishment for those who had abused the situation. A good deal of discontent is being shown at events reported in connection with the fulfillment of this mandate.

244,000 ALIENS LIVING ON RHINE

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—Statistics compiled during the past summer show there is a total of 150,000 foreigners in the occupied territory on the Rhine belonging to Prussia, and in addition to this number, approximately 90,000 troops and 4000 foreign civilians attached to the forces of occupation. These figures, however, cover only about one-half of the whole occupied area, and do not include certain sections belonging to the Palatinate, Hesse and Baden.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Fairbanks, Morse & Co. reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net profits of \$425,654 after depreciation and all charges, compared with \$515,871 year ago, and for nine months \$900,000, compared with deficit of \$1,147,741 in 1921.

LADY ASTOR OPENS CAMPAIGN FOR RE-ELECTION TO PARLIAMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

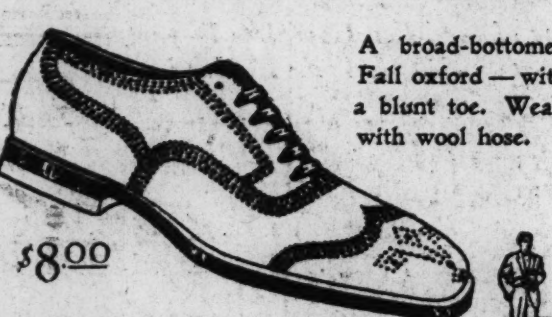
what I was elected to do, namely, support the coalition. But I remained and still am a Unionist. But now that my late colleagues are down I am not going to turn round and throw mud and insults at them. If you want to join the people who are howling at Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Balfour and Austen Chamberlain, who steered us through the war, don't come to me. I know something of their difficulties. The country owes a deep debt of gratitude to these men and the country cannot afford to lose their services permanently.

To Fight Reactionaries

Now about the future. I was delighted to see that the new Premier, Mr. Bonar Law, said he would fight the reactionaries. He will not have a more devoted, more pugnacious, more loyal backer in that fight than me. We have always stood for progressive reforms. You did not expect me when you chose me last time to give up my right to think for myself. Nature made me

an independent creature. I have had a difficult time. Attacks which you would not believe any Englishman would stoop to have been made upon me, and when these people can't think of anything else they call me an alien. Dr. Bayly asks your support because he says I am an alien. I am an alien to almost everything he stands for in the home and public life. Nothing has moved and touched me more than the fact that so many leaders of Christian churches are by my side. They say I am trying to rob the people of their beer and impose prohibition by some bill or act. That is untrue. I have already said in public that if I could impose prohibition on England tomorrow by giving a casting vote I would not do so. That would not be my idea of democracy. I have never taken a small, narrow party line. I am proud to have had the confidence of the Tories, Liberals and Labor people. I stand for a single moral standard and that a high one. I stand for the spiritual regeneration of mankind and not for physical degradation.

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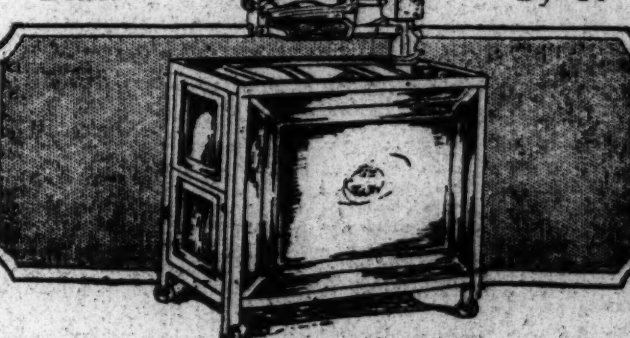
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PELLETIERISM SEEN IN LAWYER'S TALK ON REFERENDUM

Restriction of District Attorneys to Members of Bar Called "Common" Sense

Requiring that a district attorney shall be a member of the bar, is merely clarifying in terms of a statute that which the great majority of citizens believed was already prescribed by law, and which they can view only as a common sense provision, declared Frank W. Grinnell, secretary of the Massachusetts Bar Association, speaking as an individual at the annual meeting of the Legislative Council on the fifth referendum question on the State ballot Nov. 7.

The Council, representative of several different civic and welfare organizations, was established two years ago to provide a forum for the discussion of both sides of public questions.

Two Referenda Considered

The Council yesterday considered the first referendum to appear on the State ballot, that relating to legislative procedure, and the second referendum, which is commonly known as the "Sue Bill." On the district attorney referendum Mr. Grinnell supported the law, and Daniel Lyons, former assistant district attorney of Suffolk County, opposed it.

Although no mention was made by name of Joseph C. Pelletier, former district attorney of Suffolk County removed for misfeasance, malfeasance and non-feasance in office, and disbarred by the courts, the case was referred to as a "particular political exigency which has arisen."

Since the meeting was for the discussion of the merits and demerits of the several public questions on which the voters are to decide through referendum, it was not expected that the political and moral issue created in Mr. Pelletier's candidacy for re-election to the office in which the Supreme Judicial Court found that he passed "private favoritism and personal aggrandizement" above the general good would be discussed. There was, however, a decided undercurrent of interest in the relation which the proposed law bears to the Pelletier attempt to regain foothold.

Recognized Intent of Law

Opening his discussion, Mr. Grinnell emphasized that he spoke only as an individual and a lawyer, and that the Massachusetts Bar Association had taken no action on the question. He said that it had never occurred to him before the act in question was brought up that the district attorney was not required to be a lawyer without any statutory declaration to that effect. It is still his opinion, he asserted, that that is the intent of the law establishing the office of district attorney.

The Supreme Judicial Court in an opinion to the Legislature, Mr. Grinnell pointed out, has held that the law is constitutional and merely clarifies the statute creating the office. The question before the voters, then, is the simple one of whether the Legislature used plain common sense in passing a law which states in terms of law what was already implied.

In order to practice law, Mr. Grinnell said, the individual must be a member of the bar. It is only natural, then, that it should be required that the officers chosen to practice law on behalf of the Commonwealth and the people should also be members of the bar. What does this qualification mean? Mr. Grinnell asked, answering his question by pointing out that the lawyer is a member of the only profession, to his knowledge, which requires taking an oath of office.

"Vivid Imagination" Needed

Taking up one argument which has been used by the opponents of the law, in which they declared that the proposed law foreshadows legislation requiring that governors shall be only civicists and political economists, and that other elected officials shall be drawn from special classes, Mr. Grinnell asserted that it requires a "vivid imagination" to read such intent into the law.

Speaking as a former assistant in the office of the district attorney of Suffolk County, Mr. Lyons stressed the argument that the office of district attorney is primarily an executive one and does not necessarily require a lawyer. He declared that it is unwise for the voters to bind themselves to the selection of a member of the bar for the office of district attorney. Another argument which Mr. Lyons advanced was that where it now requires the full bench, or a majority of the full bench, of the Supreme Court to remove a district attorney

from office, he could be removed by a single justice of the Superior Court or the Supreme Court under the proposed law by the mere act of disbarment.

Mr. Lyons was asked from the audience about the timeliness of the law. He seized this opportunity to condemn the proposal of a statute which has the appearance of being devised to meet a "particular political exigency." He said that the merits of the law at present are necessarily intermingled with "a certain matter" which is at issue in Suffolk County. He added that a question which involves things which do not appear on the surface should not be presented.

Mr. Grinnell answered a similar query from the audience by asserting that whatever may have been the reasons leading up to the proposed law, they are beside the point. He asserted that the mere name "district attorney" implies membership of the bar, and the question of the merits of a general act to this effect should not be prejudiced by any other issues.

Boston Art Notes

At the rooms of the Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street, Boston, the Photographers Guild of the society is holding a general exhibition this week and next. The prints on view have never before been shown in Boston, and the result is an effect of freshness and variety in the examples of the work of the 25 exhibitors.

How far the artists of the camera have developed from the days of the bald, sharp-focused snapshot of the old days, is indicated by such prints as Paul D. Emmons' "October Haze," which has a lyricism that might send one to Corot for a hint of the right descriptive terms. With the unnatural sharp focus has gone the soot and whitewash of black shadows and white skies. Note in E. Crosby Doughty's canal scene how transparent are the shadows, and in Bertrand H. Wentworth's marine the gradations of gray in the stormy sky. How much has been learned of modern painting by men who draw with light, is noted in Herbert B. Turner's "Sea Wall at Lanesville, Early Evening," wherein there is a strong feeling for form and for atmospheric shimmer.

An informality and intimacy such as was never hinted at in the stiff, self-conscious studio poses of the old days is one quality of Miss Mary Patten's portraiture. How the medium can be adapted to the textures and tonalities of the subject is shown by Ralph Osborne's broom of a dog's head. Here is a portrait, indeed, and with that touch about it that will make it appeal to all dog lovers. The decorative note that is often struck in these prints has special exemplification in the work of George S. Akasu, which is the monochromatic equivalent of the modern Japanese block prints.

Miss Helen Murdoch's plates have a melting delicacy in the flesh tones of her figure studies. William A. Alcock achieves strong tonal masses and character emphasis in his portrait heads. Miss Mary L. Hersey attains to individuality in her architectural recordings. Ernest O. Hiller suppresses detail for ensemble effect in his landscape with windmill. Raymond E. Hanson photographs the very air in a woodland dell, where slanting sun rays cut across the trunks of tall pines and lose themselves in the foliage.

Tasteful selection and feeling went into the composition of W. H. C. Pillsbury's "Twilight," with its mountain ridge, and the corner of a fir-fringed lake seen through a screen of birch trees. Livingston Stebbins brings back pictures of Bermuda that are without the harsh contrasts usually seen in photographs made in hot countries. Florence and Karl Maynard find vistas of old Boston that are nothing less than romantic, and then provide cause for a smile by allowing anachronistic automobiles to slip in.

E. C. S.

Water colors and drawings by Harold H. Brown are to be on view at the Massachusetts Normal Art School, Nov. 1-10.

Dr. Bashford Dean, curator of arms and armor, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, is to speak at the Fogg Museum, Cambridge, next Tuesday beginning at 4:30 on "The Art of the Armorer." On Wednesday at the same hour he will speak at the Harvard Union, Cambridge, on "The Making and Wearing of Armor." The second lecture will be illustrated by motion pictures, and both talks are free to the public.

Paintings of Italy by George L. Noyes are to be shown at the Guild of Boston Art. Artists Gallery, 162 Newbury Street, for two weeks beginning Monday.

SOFT COAL PRICES ARE HOLDING HIGH

Little or No Variation From Cost of Anthracite in Figures Prevailing in Boston

With state and municipal authorities urging citizens to burn bituminous coal as a substitute for anthracite in their homes, householders in Boston are faced today with the necessity of paying practically the same price for both kinds, despite the fact that there have been further declines in wholesale quotations of the soft coal within the last few days. The citizen who turns to wood as a substitute for anthracite finds a similar situation, dealers demanding as high as \$24 for hard wood, suitable for fireplace or heater, which sold down to \$13 not many weeks ago.

Continuance of the policy of large buyers of bituminous has forced the wholesale price of New River and Pocahontas down to \$25.50 per gross ton on cars at Boston. The peak of wholesale prices was reached late in August when bituminous was quoted at \$13.25.

Retail consumers, buying for their homes, are charged \$14.50 to \$15 for screened bituminous. The price of \$12.50 if they take it "as it comes," with powdered and lump coal mixed together. Domestic grades of anthracite, the fuel New Englanders are accustomed to burn, are being delivered in Greater Boston for \$15. Steam coal, suitable for apartment houses and industries, sells around \$12.50.

At \$4.25 on Jan. 1

New River and Pocahontas coal sold at \$4.25 a gross ton, on cars, Boston, Jan. 1. On April 1, the time the strike was called in American mines, the price was \$5.15 to \$5.25. From then until late in August, prices gradually advanced, until the peak was reached on Aug. 25. Determination of large buyers to hold off purchases until the market dropped, together with arrival at Boston of upwards of 500,000 tons of British coal, the relatively mild weather, is assigned as reasons for the break in the soft coal market here.

Returning from New York, where he conferred with fuel control and railroad officials, James J. Phelan, Massachusetts Emergency Fuel Administrator, reported that some of the roads handling anthracite were unable to accept coal cars from New England railroads as fast as they were being offered early in October, but that the movement is being expedited. He found "quite untrue" the claims that New England roads were not returning coal cars promptly, and that the 24-hour unloading rule is being rigidly enforced.

Mr. Phelan says that on Oct. 11 the Delaware and Hudson Railroad was offered 200 Boston & Maine coal cars for delivery during the ensuing two weeks, but was unable to accept them. On Oct. 16, he adds, the Delaware and Hudson agreed to accept 40 cars daily from the Boston & Maine. The Boston & Albany, he reports, delivered between Oct. 15 and 20 a total of 400 more cars to connecting lines that had received from other roads in that period. The daily return of New Haven railroad cars he also reports as being greater than receipt of loaded cars.

Lack of Production

That it is not a matter of transportation facilities primarily, but lack of production in face of a loss of 42,000,000 tons of anthracite during the "suspension of production" last summer, is the opinion of Everett Morris, chairman of the Boston Emergency Fuel Committee, who has compiled figures showing that the receipts of anthracite at Boston, by rail and water, have not yet reached normal this fall.

Mr. Morris says that in his opinion the best way to speed the anthracite supply is to use bituminous coal in greater quantities, forcing the soft coal operators, by simple economics, to increase their efforts to produce more. On the other hand, it is pointed out that this already has resulted in playing into the hands of the bituminous operators, who have boosted prices as demand grew. That this is more than a theory is indicated in the foregoing, where it is shown that both bituminous coal and wood have soared to heights which are prohibitive to many householders. Mr. Morris says anthracite production is below normal, and that he has heard no intimation

that it will go above normal this winter.

Possibility of officials having to seize coal from the bins of householders who were far-sighted enough to lay in their winter's supply months ago was mentioned by Mr. Morris. By calculation, he figures, the Boston anthracite "shortage" at 235,000 tons on Sept. 30, on the basis of coal already delivered, requirements and anticipated receipts. He also calculates that this will have increased to 415,000 tons by Dec. 31 unless production is increased.

That the Boston receipts continue to lag during October is shown by the following figures secured from the Boston Chamber of Commerce giving total anthracite receipts in gross tons by rail and water at Boston:

Week Ending	Water	Rail	Total
Oct. 8, 1921	35,562	6796	42,358
Oct. 7, 1922	23,698	4475	28,173
Oct. 15, 1921	21,182	5728	26,910
Oct. 14, 1922	7,888	3360	11,248
Oct. 22, 1921	17,739	5883	23,622
Oct. 21, 1922	23,946	6080	29,026

Total receipts for the three-week period ending Oct. 21 last are 74,447 tons, compared with 86,385 for the corresponding three weeks of 1921, or 11,938 tons less.

BANK HEAD FINDS ILLEGAL TRANSFERS

That notes to the amount of \$1,339,640.50 were illegally transferred from the savings to the commercial department of the closed Cosmopolitan Trust Company in exchange for cash is the finding made by Frank Paul, sitting as master on the petition of Joseph C. Allen, Massachusetts Bank Commissioner, alleging that such a transfer had been made.

Mr. Paul's report was filed today, and if it is upheld by the Supreme Judicial Court, savings bank depositors in the closed bank will receive an additional dividend of 30 per cent. The report finds that the "savings department was treated as a 'feeder' of the commercial department" and that in every instance the transfers were made on the orders of Max Mitchell, president of the bank. In many cases the notes were signed by "strawmen" and by persons of little or no financial responsibility.

PARTY TO COLLECT ANIMALS IN INDIA

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Organization of an expedition headed by Col. J. Fauntleroy, aide-de-camp to King George, and resident commissioner at Lucknow, and Arthur S. Vernay, art importer, of New York and London, to collect a series of the fast-disappearing animals of India was announced yesterday by the American Museum of Natural History.

The expedition into India, which will start from Bombay in January, was suggested by Colonel Fauntleroy during his stay in America while a member of the British mission here in war times. He noted at that time the scarcity of Indian specimens in the American museum. Mr. Vernay will finance the expedition.

LEGION COMMANDER OUTLINES NEW POLICY

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Alvin M. Owsley, the newly elected national commander of the American Legion, yesterday outlined the fundamentals upon which the efforts of the organization will be bent during the coming year. They are:

Better system of rehabilitation and hospitalization for disabled men; adjusted compensation; Americanism; the prosecution of war fraud cases; no recognition of the Soviet Government; military and naval preparedness; and no pardon or general amnesty for those who offended against the government in war time.

PASSENGER SERVICE INDORSED

Boston offices of the International Mercantile Marine Company have received information by cable from Belgrade, Yugoslavia, that the associate lines of that company have received governmental permission to bring passengers out of that country to both the United States and Canada. This concession is said to be the only one extending to a single steamship organization the right to bring Yugoslavian passengers to either the United States or Canada and the company is the only transatlantic steamship company having offices in Yugoslavia.

MAYFLOWER GROUP TO INCORPORATE

Petition Filed With Signatures of Men of Nation-Wide Distinction

Organization of a corporation to be known as the "General Society of Mayflower Descendants" which shall serve as a "mother society" to those now in existence in other states of the United States is provided for in a bill filed with the Massachusetts Legislature on the petition of a number of men of national distinction.

Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor of the Philippines, heads the list of petitioners. The others include William Howard Taft, former President of the United States and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts; Miles Standish of Boston; Judge Marcus Morton of the Massachusetts Superior Court; the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham of Boston; Richard Henry Green of New York; Ana P. French of Randolph; William Bradford H. Dowsie of Newton; Howland Davis of New York; George Ernest Bowman of Boston, and Addison P. Munroe of Providence.

Bill for Incorporation

Accompanying the petition is a bill, the first section of which provides that the signers, their associates and successors, shall be made a corporation by the name of "The General Society of Mayflower Descendants." Setting forth the aims of the corporation, the bill provides:

The purpose of the corporation shall

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE A TWO-PARTY AFFAIR, SAYS DR. WILLIAM A. WHITE

Middlesex County Teachers' Association Are Told That the Pupil Isn't Always the Responsible Figure

In every case of school discipline there are two factors, the pupil and the teacher, and the failure to establish harmonious relations is due in many cases to the latter, said Dr. William A. White of Washington, D. C., in addressing the Middlesex County Teachers' Association at its sixty-eighth annual meeting held yesterday in Tremont Temple. "Find the possibilities of the child and develop them," said Dr. White. "You can no more stop a child from doing wrong by stopping the action than you can stop the steam in a kettle by keeping it from coming out of the spout."

Dr. White declared that the "don't" practice doesn't work very well. "A destructive tendency," he said, "can be changed to one that has constructive value. A thoroughly constructive attitude by the teacher toward a troublesome child will meet most cases of discipline." Dr. White was speaking on the subject of "Opportunities and Responsibilities of the Teacher in Character Formation," and his address made a distinct impression upon the 3000 or more teachers who heard him.

Addressing the division of junior high schools, Prof. Leonard V. Koos of the University of Minnesota, declared that it should be hands off by the college so far as the junior high school is concerned. The pupil of the junior high school is too immature to begin to prepare himself for college, Professor Koos said. He does not know whether he wants to go there or not. He has not "found" himself. It is better to leave the question of college preparation to the last three years in high school or the senior high. In relation to the training in elementary processes, he said that the more he saw, the more he was convinced that these could not be confined to the elementary grades, but must be carried over into the junior high school.

Instead of delving into the things of the past, Dr. William McAndrew, associate superintendent of schools in New York City, urged the importance

of dealing with the things of today. Against Julius Caesar, Virgil, and Cicero he placed a live study of current political problems, with a view to turning out good American citizens.

Paul C. Scarborough of Newton was elected president. Other officers were elected as follows: J. Stearns Cushing of Arlington, Miss Florence Hunter of Wakefield, Charles J. Peterson of Woburn, and Frank A. Scott of Belmont, vice-presidents; Arthur L. Dore of Somerville, secretary and treasurer; Seth A. Loring of Billerica, auditor; Miss Clara S. Hagan of Somerville, William C. McGinnis of Revere, Miss Annie M. Slattery of Malden, William D. Sprague of Melrose and Mr. George F. Weston Jr. of Medford, executive committee.

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OFFICIAL DEFINES AIMS OF NAVY DAY

Chairman Breckinridge Answers Governor Baxter

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 28 (Special).—"You emphasize the danger of misunderstanding in a matter of this sort, and as you would have your position made clear, so would I," says Henry Breckinridge, chairman of the Navy Day program, writing from Washington, in reply to Gov. Percival P. Baxter.

"Navy Day is to celebrate the past and present services of the navy to the Nation and to humanity. No element of purpose is militaristic. There is universal and unqualified approval of the great policy of President Harding's Administration of the limitation and reduction of armaments by international agreement. No reasonable man wants the navy maintained at a strength greatly reduced. We stand for the limitation of the full strength of the navy under the naval treaty. We hold in highest esteem the manifold services of the navy to the nation in every crisis in our history. Especially do we have in mind the navy's service in making safe the transport to France of 1,200,000 American soldiers in the World War. We know that so long as an adequate American navy sails the seas, our commerce is safe and our shores cannot suffer the blight of war."

"We do not believe that the cause of peace is best served by 'pussyfooting,' by putting into the background of our consciousness, or into oblivion, the means by which our freedom was established, our Union preserved, and our civilization saved."

"We would say to the navy on Navy Day that we appreciate the service they have rendered in war and the service they render to humanity at every opportunity in peace. The most recent service of the latter sort is illustrated in the rescue of the refugees at Smyrna."

ROOSEVELT'S WORK FOR NAVY IS PRAISED

Rear Admiral William S. Sims retired, speaking last night at the annual convention of Boston University at the Arena, said that the degree of preparedness to which the navy had attained when the United States entered the World War was the result of the work of Theodore Roosevelt.

Admiral Sims said that the management of naval affairs during the war and advocated the building up of a merchant marine.

"We control 20 per cent of the world's commerce at present, whereas in 1913 we controlled 5 per cent," he said. "The Government is trying to sell what ships we have to private parties. The people of the United States must decide soon whether or not they wish to save the merchant marine."

**Houghton
and
Dutton**
BOSTON
We Give and Redeem Legal Stamps

1872—Our Golden Anniversary Year—1922

Boston—
The Birthplace of Liberty
Also the Birthplace of the
Department Store Idea

"A Story of Ideas, Ideals, Progress and Success"

BACK in the day when modern retailing was in its infancy, an idea was destined to revolutionize store keeping was thought of by a man who was then in business in Boston. That man was Samuel S. Houghton. The idea was that of assembling and displaying for sale under one roof, with its consequent saving of expense, several complete stocks—a department store.

This idea was later gone over with R. H. Macy, a cousin of Mr. Houghton, a well-to-do sea captain of New Bedford. Mr. Macy thought so well of it that the two men went to New York with the determination to try out the new plan. The firm of R. H. Macy & Co. was established and was successful from the start.

Mr. Houghton continued with Mr. Macy for some time, but finally decided to return to Boston to open a store of his own.

At this time, 1872, Mr. Benjamin F. Dutton was in the wholesale dry goods business on Summer Street. The great Boston fire of 1872 wiped out his establishment and Mr. Houghton induced him to enter partnership with him. Here originated the second department store in America, Houghton & Dutton, known to every New England home of the last half century because of their constant efforts to sell dependable merchandise at rock bottom prices.

One of the Most Complete Department Stores
in New England

MANY changes came with advancing years, rapidly increasing business, outgrowing of facilities and selling space, with the result that in 1912 our present fine building was erected. It is one of the finest store buildings in the country and contains about 10 acres of floor space.

In this great store is sold every requirement of the family and home (with the one exception of men's suits), whether it is furniture or any other home furnishing, clothing, food, auto accessories; practically anything you can think of, we can supply it.

Although it was a radical departure from store keeping methods of 1872, our store was a success from the start, and today is a leader in its field. We have never deviated from the policy established in the beginning; that of selling dependable merchandise at low prices. This policy continues today, and we intend that it shall always.



**Phoenix
Silk Stockings**
at 1.95
Full Fashioned
Pure Thread Silk

THESE well-known stockings need no further introduction! Just say Phoenix to the woman who knows and she'll tell you it means perfect fit and silk that wears wonderfully well.

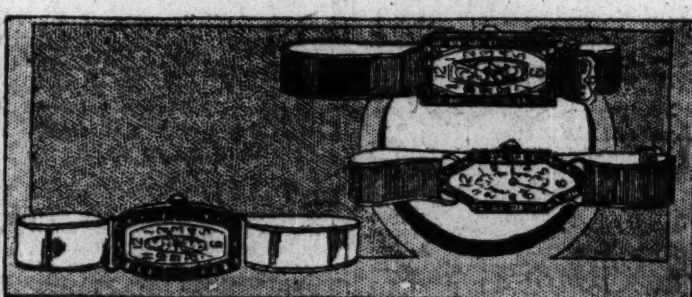
These full-fashioned pure thread silk stockings have little garter tops, heels, toes and soles. Reinforced where the wear comes. In black and colors. At 1.95

(Tremont Street—First Floor)

The Shepard Stores
BOSTON

Wrist watches of platinum
set with diamonds

Exquisite watches in the new rectangular shape now vogue. Artistically set with cut diamonds, some combined with sapphires, these watches are



very much below regular

—at 122.50. They are fitted with reliable lever movements. Tiny, beautiful timekeepers to tick away joyful hours, enhancing the charm of lady's wrist, lending distinction to her costume.

1st floor.

LONG FIGHT AGAINST
CHILD VACCINATIONFather of Pupils Expelled From
Texas Schools Wages Three-
Year Battle in Courts

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 28 (Special)—When the United States Supreme Court hands down its decision in the case of Dr. A. D. Zucht, of this city, against members of the San Antonio school board, the city health commissioner and a former city physician, for damages as a result of the expulsion of Dr. Zucht's children from the San Antonio public schools because he refused to permit their vaccination, it is expected that much of the doubtful zone of law concerning compulsory vaccination will have been eliminated, and that there will be set up definitely a standard for lower court procedure in like or similar cases in the future.

It was only after a three-year legal battle had been waged in all the lower courts of State and Nation in succession that the case came before the highest tribunal for final disposition. Legal experts of Texas consider the suit a perfect test case, in that it involves practically all the fundamental points of law that have figured in previous efforts of the opponents of vaccination to fight compulsory vaccination laws and their consequences.

The suit was brought originally in the Forty-Fifth District Court at San Antonio, where trial was refused on the ground that if the plaintiff won it would work a hardship on the school board and the city school district as well.

Dr. Zucht carried his case to the Appellate Court on a demurrer, but that court upheld the District Court.

Next, it was taken to the Texas Supreme Court, where a similar decision was handed down, and an appeal then was taken to the United States Supreme Court.

Dr. Zucht seeks \$10,000 damages for each child expelled from school, but is making test of only one case, that of Rosalyn Zucht, his eldest daughter.

In his petition Dr. Zucht alleges that his children were discriminated against, as there were several hundred other children attending school who had not been vaccinated. He cites, further, that children attend Sunday school, private schools, and motion picture shows without having to be vaccinated, and alleges that action taken against his children was unconstitutional.

The suit was filed after a three-year legal fight by Fred Staffel against compulsory vaccination. Mr. Staffel also had named Dr. Zucht's children in his petition for an injunction to restrain San Antonio health authorities from vaccinating them.

This case was decided against Mr. Staffel in the state Supreme Court during the winter of 1919, and immediately, Mr. Staffel's children, and Dr. Zucht's children were expelled from school by order of the city health officer.

Dr. Zucht has been fighting compulsory vaccination for last 12 years, starting in 1910, when an attempt was made to vaccinate Rosalyn, his oldest daughter. He lost his first case, but the following year he sought another injunction and obtained it. A few years later there was an election to change the city school district charter, and the framers of the new charter attempted to insert a compulsory vaccination clause without giving it due publicity.

Judge William S. Pardue and Dr. Zucht fought this clause and succeeded in having it struck from the charter amendment by going to James S. Ferguson, then Governor of Texas at the time the charter was forwarded to the Legislature. After its failure to get the vaccination clause through, the school board declared an epidemic prevalent and started to enforce vaccination. Judge Pardue, Dr. Zucht, and Mr. Staffel sued for an injunction, letting Mr. Staffel take the lead, which resulted in the expulsion of the children of Dr. Zucht and Mr. Staffel from the public schools. They have since been attending private schools here.

AMERICAN FARMERS
MAY GO TO RUSSIA

MOSCOW, Sept. 20.—The Russian-American population of Soviet Russia now totals more than 20,000 persons. Ludwig Martens, formerly Soviet representative in the United States, who recently has been charged with the colonization of and assistance to the returning emigres, told the Associated Press correspondent that since about January, 1921, 20,000 persons have come from America to Russia, thanks to the work of the Technical Aid Society, which has organizations in many American cities.

At the present time, because of industrial difficulties, greater encouragement is extended to farmers to come to Russia than to our industrial workers. Plans are now under way to bring over from the United States about 10,000 farmers for colonization in South Russia and Turkestan, where they will be encouraged to grow cotton.

SHIP LINE TO MANILA
ANNOUNCED BY BOARD

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Establishment of a direct line to Manila from north Atlantic ports with sailings every 60 days beginning Nov. 10 was announced today by the Shipping Board. The line will be under the management of the Barber Steamship Company, and sailings will be increased, it was said by board officials, as soon as cargo offerings warrant. "Business with the Philippines has shown a marked improvement during recent months," said W. J. Love, vice-president of the board, "and it is felt that a direct service will further assist our merchants in trading with the Philippines."

"THIRTY-TEN" EDUCATIONAL PLAN
CALLED BEST FOR WASHINGTONObvious Inequalities in Present System of School Financing
Make Its Adoption Imperative, Says Spokane Attorney

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 28 (Special)—William A. Montan, prominent Spokane attorney, and president of the Spokane Kiwanis Club, takes issue with the article criticizing the so-called "thirty-ten" plan for financing the school system of Washington, written by Dr. Stephen B. L. Penrose and published in the Oct. 21 issue of The Christian Science Monitor.

A staunch supporter of the "ten-thirty" proposal, in an interview, he told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor why he advocates acceptance of the plan, and outlined the condition that led to its submission as a relief measure best calculated to remedy defects in the present system of school finances. He declared:

There is an emergency in Washington that is three-fold. First, there are 149 districts which have 6 1/2 months of school yearly or less. Such schools have poor equipment and inexperienced teachers.

Second, one-fourth of the districts pay from nothing to 4 mills district tax, while another fourth pay 5 to 20 mills. Upon about one-twelfth of the State's wealth is levied a charge of 20 mills—the highest rate permitted by law for school districts, while another twelfth pay almost negligible district taxes. Third, the last Legislature refused to afford any relief from this condition. The problem is to provide adequate educational facilities for underprivileged districts and to decrease the levy on overburdened taxpayers. The state constitution specifies that "it is the paramount duty of the State to make ample provision for the education of all children residing within its borders. The Legislature shall provide for a general and uniform system of public schools."

School districts are poor or rich according to the average of wealth in the district per child.

Poor or Rich by Averages

The 41 poorest country districts, with about 400 pupils in all, have an aggregate wealth of \$1,043,000. The richest country districts, with 1,000 pupils, have nearly \$30,000,000. One district, with \$5,000,000 of wealth, can have only about four months' school sessions in alternate years, does not get state aid, and must tax itself 20 mills for its one-room school. Another district in the timber region has nearly \$2,000,000 of wealth, about 140 times as much as the poor district, has three teachers for 11 pupils, and taxes itself but half a mill. The poor district taxes itself 40 times as much as does the rich district and gets a wretched school. The richer the district, the lower the tax rate; the poorer the district, the higher the tax rate. The wealth largely escapes taxation, comprising timber lands, power dams, canals, and huge consolidated wheat ranches.

At present, the State raises one-third of the school bill by a tax of 20 per cent on child, and the counties one-sixth by a tax of 10. The new system proposed by the State raises one-half of the sum required; that the counties continue to pay taxes for school purposes as before, and that districts raise the balance. This could be done by increasing the State's contribution to \$30 per child and by apportioning properly these funds. It is meant that one-half shall go to the districts, according to the number of pupils in attendance at schools there. This favors the cities, with many pupils per room.

One-half will go to the districts, according to the number of rooms or teachers. This favors the country, with its smaller number of pupils per room. The combination will work out with almost mathematical precision, so that the small country districts, although poor, can have good schools, with an average district tax, and so that the cities also can have good schools, with about the same district tax. There are, in fact, no rich cities in Washington as far as school finances are concerned.

Gratuities Are Discontinued

Indefensible gratuities and bonuses are discontinued. At present, a private school child is counted as if in attendance at a public school. Under the new plan, no district would get an undue advantage over public schools in districts without private schools. The fears of Dr. Penrose that unapologetic persons will seek to put private school pupils into public schools for the purpose of obtaining more state funds are unfounded, because for each child that comes into a public school, the actual expense of the child to the district will be about \$35 to \$40 more than it receives from State and county. As the number of teachers to be counted per district for distribution is subject to regulation by the state board, there will be no tendency to have too many teachers.

Dr. Penrose is in error in believing that the poor country districts will not be helped, and in thinking that the new plan will not equalize conditions. A survey of all the 2600 districts of the State indicates that the plan will work out admirably. Nor will the cities get too much, for cities need money according to their number of pupils and teachers quite as much as the country, and there are no rich cities.

All but two of the larger cities are under the average for the whole State, city and country alike. Opponents of the "30-10" plan recognize that our present plan of school finances needs revision. Dr. Penrose's plan would involve the requirement that all districts first tax themselves 10 mills, and that the State then furnish the rest. But we have learned by experience through succeeding experiments that anything less than 10 per cent raised by counties and \$30 raised by the State will not be sufficient to accomplish this result; so Dr. Penrose's plan is entirely an approval of the basic ideas of the new plan.

His proposal, however, is subject to the criticism that the budget of every school district would be subject to the autocratic approval or disapproval of a state official, and would require practically every district, big and little, city and rural to stand in line for red at the hand of this political official. Surely this is unthinkable to a free people. Such a political machine would be intolerable.

Present System Unsatisfactory

Nearly all students of school finances agree that the present system is indefensible, and that it fails to equalize burdens. The recent report of the tax investigation committee appointed by the Governor, on page 45, states: "There is no question that some school districts are not now getting the educational requirements that it is the State's duty to provide, even though the people of those school districts are levying as high as 25 mills upon themselves to get this education. It is also true that there are other school districts in the State in which the number of scholars may be materially less or more, it makes no difference, but in

which the assessed value of the property of the district is so great that they have more money than they know what to do with, and it often is spent on high-class gymnasiums, teachers' cottages and apartment houses, water systems for rural communities, playgrounds at a distance from the school grounds, and in other unusual ways. These expenditures must be checked, but we submit that they cannot be checked by continuing the present system. The whole school fabric is working upside down."

Dr. Penrose groups the poor little districts with the rich little districts as to taxes, and then shows that these together will get less state aid than these taxes; but this is precisely as it should be; for the rich little districts, paying a uniform state tax, will yield up more than the poor little districts in the group will need, and this excess will go to the large needy country and city districts, as it should.

To Tax Wealth More Uniformly

The "thirty-ten" plan will tax all wealth more uniformly and will distribute it to all children of the State, wherever they are, in a methodical way. We know the gross school bill will not be increased with more state support, for the districts will decrease in support at least as much as this, and if the experience of the last year may be relied upon, the districts actually may decrease still more.

During the last year, while the state support increased approximately from \$15 per child to \$20 per census child, the districts actually decreased current school expenses \$9 per child. Total current school expenses decreased during the year ending last June not less than \$90,000 more than the added state support, and this in the face of an increased school population of 7000. Dr. Penrose's test by counties is faulty, for counties contain poor districts that will be benefited and certain under-populated counties, largely agricultural, are perhaps the wealthiest in all the United States.

Dr. Penrose is quite mistaken in saying that our bills are largely imaginary. Seven thousand children with only six months' school, half those children in overburdened districts. While there is about 100,000,000 of wealth upon which but slight district tax is levied, hardly can be called anything but deplorable.

Bill Is Admirably Drawn

The initiative bill is admirably drawn, old sections are repealed in an approved way, and the provisions of the bill are clear, concise, brief, and easily understood.

Dr. Penrose's plan for assisting the districts is cumbersome, would tend to build up an autocratic state machine, would require actually an increased expense bill, for it would not check extravagance, and would not at all relieve the overburdened taxpayer. It would, moreover, perpetuate a preferred underburdened taxpaying class. "It is hoped that Washington's once proud position as first educationally among the states may soon be regained by the new method, and that it need remain in sixth place, which the Russell Sage Foundation report now assigns it."

WOMAN NAMED SECRETARY
OSAKA, Japan, Oct. 4.—Mrs. Hideko Yamamoto, who has been appointed secretary to the Osaka Education Department, is the first woman in Japan to hold a municipal job. She has been engaged in primary education for 27 years and is an advocate of European dress for Japanese women.

Established 1858
Sawyer's Crystal BLUE
AND
AMMONIA

The Ammonia loosens the dirt, making washing easy. The Blue gives that fine finish.



SAWYER CRYSTAL BLUE CO.
88 Broad St., Boston, Mass.

SYDNOR & HUNDLEY
RICHMOND, VA.
Exclusive Furnishings
Our REPUTATION and SUCCESS are founded upon
Character, Perseverance and Honesty
VALUES DEPENDABLE
PRICES NOT UNREASONABLE
10% Discount on Most Cash Sales

Home in RICHMOND, VA., of
KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP
CLOTHES, FIXINGS AND SHOES FOR MEN
Also Sole Agents for
Tweed-O-Wool and COATS
Ladies' Sport Department

HOFHEIMER'S
RELIABLE SHOES
For the little tots and grown-ups
TRUNKS, BAGS, SUITCASES
One of the most complete lines of HOSIERY in the State to be found in our Hosiery Department, at lowest prices.
N. E. Cor. 3rd and Broad
RICHMOND, VA.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK
Make this "Your Bank"
SAVINGS AND COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS
SOLICITED
Corner 3rd and Broad Streets
RICHMOND, VA.
"Friendly Banking Service" just where you want it.

The Terminal Bus Service, now in active operation between the Grand Central and Pennsylvania Railroad Stations, conveys passengers to
Madison Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street

B. Altman & Co.

The Six Selling Floors

of this great Store are filled to the maximum with the choicest merchandise of the season

Fashionable Clothes for Men, Women, and the Younger Set
Costume Accessories, Sports and Travel Essentials
Decorative Furnishings for the home

For Monday

**Women's
Brocaded Blouses**
at an attractive price reduction

Velvet brocaded on a background of georgette or crepe de Chine accomplishes a pleasing departure from the usual in Blouses.

The models in this selection will appeal to the woman of taste, and, worn with a coat suit of the same or contrasting color, give a costume effect.

In navy, black and brown, at

\$19.75

(Third Floor)

For Monday

**Women's
Ready-to-wear Dresses**
(sizes 34 to 44)
specially priced at

\$32.50

Seasonably smart and perennially popular are dresses of black or navy blue wool twill. This particular offering includes four styles—one a Coat Dress, fur-trimmed, and three straight-line models with braid or Paisley trimmings.

(Third Floor)

Women's Corsets
to order

are a feature of the Department on the Second Floor, where expert fitters are in attendance.

Every woman appreciates the advantage of a Corset designed especially for her, and made to conform, in every detail, to individual requirements. B. Altman & Co. are prepared to render this specialized service. There is a splendid assortment of the finest silk and cotton broches, batistes and coutils for selection.

(Second Floor)

Women's
Luxurious Furs

The social side of the season is richly expressed in the elegance of fur wraps that complete the costume for evening and formal occasions.

The Department on the Third Floor is a place of regal splendor these days, where the beauty of the best pelts, enhanced by the transforming touch of skilled workmanship make the garments on display especially desirable.

Mink Wraps	from \$2,500.00
Gray Squirrel Wraps	from 1,050.00
Colored Karakul Wraps	from 975.00
Black Karakul Wraps	from 1,250.00
Broadtail Wraps	from 1,800.00
Russian Ermine Wraps	from 1,800.00

Tea Gowns
and Boudoir Robes

Lovely creations of velvet and rich brocades, trimmed with fur; silver cloth and other metallic effects, satin elaborately embroidered or with hand-painted decoration, crepe de Chines, and georgettes, delicately adorned with silk lace and usually with a touch of fur. The dainty pastel shades and more daringly bright colors leave the choice entirely to the mood of Milady.

Imported Tea Gowns and Robes range in prices from \$68.00 to \$350.00

American-made Tea Gowns including models of georgette and chiffon, many fur-trimmed are priced at \$58.00 to 295.00
(Third Floor)

Madison Avenue—Fifth Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

Thirty-fifth Street

VICTORY FOR DRY LAW IS FORECAST

Anti-Saloonist Speaker in New Bedford Debate Says State Will Uphold Prohibition

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 28 (Special).—“Massachusetts has always supported the Constitution of the United States, has always supported constitutional amendments, even to the extent of changing her own state Constitution to do so, and on Nov. 7, when a majority of her citizens vote ‘Yes’ on Referendum No. 4, the state prohibition enforcement code, she will uphold the Eighteenth Amendment, even though she is a little late in doing so.”

The above statement was made here last night by G. Loring Briggs, member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League and Selectman of Brookline, in the course of a debate upon the enforcement code with the Rev. Roland D. Sawyer, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Ware, Mass., who represented the wet. The debate, which was the fourth of a series now in progress between the Anti-Saloon League and the Constitutional Liberty League of Boston, was held in the High School Auditorium and was well attended.

Mr. Briggs in his opening address for the affirmative side of the question, “Shall the enforcement code be approved?” stated that prohibition is the rule of the majority. Lack of good sportsmanship was evidenced in the liquor element, he said, by their strenuous objections to obeying the Eighteenth Amendment. A defeat of the code in the coming election, he pointed out, would be the sign of a rebellious spirit on the part of this State and would only tend to add fuel to the flames of law breaking.

In his defense of liquor and his attack upon the pending code, Mr. Sawyer denied that enforcement of the Constitution is the issue at stake. A majority of citizens have not read the code, he declared, and do not know that it makes legal search of their homes and seizure of their contraband liquor. The State never before passed laws to support constitutional amendments, he said, and did not see why it should begin such a practice now.

In his rebuttal, Mr. Briggs said: “Only a man too lazy and too careless to avail himself of the privileges of citizenship would vote upon a law without knowing its contents when the State puts that law into his hands to read. Our citizens will read the enforcement code, which is not so long as many think, and will see that the law of search and seizure is far from the violation of sacred rights which he pictures. This law is strict, requiring the due process of affidavits and witnesses and a warrant issued by a judge before any man’s home may be entered. It subjects the people to no search to which they are not already subjected by federal law.”

“As to the assertion that Massachusetts has never before upheld constitutional amendments, I need only point out that the State has always passed laws to support them. The woman’s suffrage amendment was the latest so upheld, even though it was necessary for us to alter a portion of our State Constitution to do it.”

In answering the argument of his opponent that prohibition has taken away a measure of personal liberty, Mr. Briggs said: “There are thousands upon thousands of women and children who were deprived of their liberty when the drink habit ruled as many husbands and fathers. We are working for a high and moral purpose, and now that we have won half the battle, it is inconsistent with Americanism to turn back. There are human rights as well as legal ones. We’ve cared for the legal rights; now let’s care for the human ones. Women and children have rights as well as those who are urged by selfish stupidity or lawless thirst, want this law rejected.”

“In an age of horse-drawn vehicles we could permit some things we cannot allow in the age of the automobile, the express train, the flying machine, and the intricate and complex machinery of today. We must safeguard society.”

“Massachusetts had always stood for progress, not retreat, and I am glad I belong to the big majority which will make sure she does not retreat when we vote ‘Yes’ on Referendum No. 4 at the polls on Nov. 7.”

GAS CONSUMPTION TRIPLES IN AMERICA

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Sales of manufactured gas in 1921 set a new high record, a total of 326,000,000 cubic feet being consumed, according to the annual survey of the gas industry of the United States just completed by the American Gas Association.

This is an increase of 7,000,000,000 cubic feet over 1920 and 20,000,000,000 cubic feet over 1919. An analysis of the gas consumption statistics discloses that the per capita increase for the 10-year period, 1911 to 1921, was 30 per cent, while for the period from 1911 to 1921 it was 80 per cent, showing that the American people during the last 10 years consumed nearly three times as much gas per capita as they did during the preceding decade.

CANDY LUNCHEON SODA
8:30 A. M.—11:30 P. M.
Catherine Gannon
AFTERNOON TEA
Delicious Cream Chicken and Waffles
MASS. AVENUE AT BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON

THE COMMUNITY DINING ROOM
1102 Boylston Street, Boston
(Near Mass. Ave.)
Strictly Home Cooking

Lunches 11:30-2:30
Special Sunday Dinners 12-4

BRONZE STATUE OF LAFAYETTE FOR BALTIMORE NEARLY READY

Andrew O'Connor's Conception of Subject Shows Him as a Youth Mounted on a Spirited Horse

PAXTON, Mass., Oct. 28 (Special).—At his summer studio here Andrew O'Connor, sculptor, is putting the finishing touches upon his equestrian statue of Lafayette for the city of Baltimore, Md. The bronze, when cast, will be 15 feet in height and probably will be unveiled next spring in South

of history, undoubtedly influenced the Baltimore Board of Estimates in its choice of Lafayette for Mr. O'Connor's model. The spirit of youth is observable in both horse and rider. It is the first time the boy Lafayette has been achieved in this medium, and only after long study and thought did



Equestrian Statue of Lafayette by Andrew O'Connor

Washington Place of the city that commissioned it from the sculptor. Of his conception of Lafayette as a youth mounted on a spirited horse, Mr. O'Connor says: “The statue is intended to be not only a memorial to the distinguished young French officer in the Colonial Army, but a monument to romance, beauty and vitality. It is meant to remind the citizens and visitors to the place where it stands of the noble thoughts actuating this boy of the eighteenth century; no dull and staid repose, but youth, energy and pride.”

It was in July, 1918, that the Board of Estimates of Baltimore appointed the sculptor to make the statue and this month the plaster cast is ready for the foundry. The fact that the youth feels a certain warmth at the memory of the youthful Frenchman, whose lifelong devotion to Washington, another southerner, is a matter

the final inspiration for the two figures take form.

The sculptured Lafayette is the tenth in a notable collection of life size and heroic groups or figures from Mr. O'Connor, owned by as many American cities. New York has the Vanderbilt Memorial, and numerous other works in the Metropolitan Museum; in Washington are the Lee Wallace and Lincoln, and smaller works in the National Gallery and the Corcoran Gallery; Chicago has his Virgil Roosevelt Memorial; and in Springfield, Ill., the birthplace of Lincoln, his strong and rugged statue of his citizen. Others of the O'Connor statues are to be seen in Indianapolis, Ind., where stands the General Houston figure; St. Louis, with its “Inspiration”; the 11 statues at the Essex County Court House in Newark, N. J., and St. Paul, Minn., with its statue of Governor Johnson.

ENGINEER SACRIFICES \$25,000 SALARY FOR COLLEGE POST AT \$5000

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 28.—John S. Worley of New York has consented to give up a place at the head of a large manufacturing concern, for which he is said to receive \$25,000 annually, to accept the chair of Transportation Engineering at the University of Michigan at a salary of less than \$5000, the Michigan board of regents has announced.

Mr. Worley was consulting engineer of the Interstate Commerce Commission several years ago, and prior to that was a member of the engineering board in charge of the railroad valuation work of the commission.

WOMEN VOTE DOWN SWEEPING SKIRTS

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The ankle-length skirt was officially and permanently removed from the wardrobes of 300,000 New York women yesterday by the action of delegates to the convention of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, in voting unanimously to wear dresses no longer than seven inches from the ground. The resolution sounding the recall of the long skirt urged women everywhere to free themselves from apparel now being introduced and having edges that nearly sweep the ground.

The resolution placed the Federation on record in its protest against this form of dictation from designers and dressmakers. The club women also urged that garments be made of sufficient material to permit perfect freedom of movement.

MINUTE MEN TO TALK FOR DRY REFERENDUM

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 28 (Special).—A local branch of the Citizens Alliance was formed last night at a meeting of persons interested in the adoption of the referendum dealing with the state enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. It was voted to have speakers from the organization appear in the different churches, along the line of the “minute man” idea which was so frequently used during the raising of the Liberty loans. Ministers in New Bedford and suburban churches are expected to speak on the referendum at the Sunday service, said one of the speakers, and literature will be distributed at the churches.

TALKING MOTION PICTURES SHOWN

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 28.—“Talking motion pictures” were shown here last night at a public meeting in Woolsey Hall, under direction of the Connecticut section and Yale branch of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. There was a demonstration also of the loud-speaking telephones and some radio apparatus. The pictures showed the operation of a vacuum tube, and it was explained by a voice which was projected over a wire and through the amplifiers. The picture and the voice were well synchronized.

SOCIAL ORDER TO BE DISCUSSED
“What is to Become of Our Social Order?” is the subject of an address to be given at the Ford Hall Forum, Boston, tomorrow at 7:30 p. m., by Ivy L. Lee, adviser in public relations of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

R.H. White Co.

BOSTON
Mail Orders Filled—Boston 9
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Women's “White Star Brand”

FABRIC GLOVES

From Overseas

From one of the best European manufacturers of fabric gloves. Unusually well-finished, well-fitting gloves. Some have the Bolton thumb, which takes extra skill in the making. Insures a better fitting glove.

2-Clasp Duplex Gloves With Bolton Thumb, \$1.25

Round corners, in black, white, gray, brown, heaver and coating shades. Spear or embroidered backs.

Strap Duplex Gloves With Bolton Thumb, \$1.65

Strap all around or front, spear or embroidered backs, self or contrasting gores. Black, gray, brown, heaver and coating.

Street Floor

TEACHERS FAVOR EDUCATIONAL BILL

Maine Association Indorses the Towne-Sterling Measure

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 28.—Resolutions indorsing the Towne-Sterling Bill were passed yesterday by the Maine Teachers' Association at the last general session of its annual convention. At the meeting in the evening Augustus Thomas, state superintendent of schools, spoke on “Progress in Education as Applied to Maine,” and earlier in the day William Mather Lewis, chief of the education service of the United States Chamber of Commerce, declared that American illiteracy, with 5,000,000 persons above 10 years of age unable to read or write, affords a breeding ground for Bolshevism, industrial destructiveness, and other things that may be avoided by properly educating the children.

Mr. Lewis urged as a means of checking the menace of illiteracy to our industrial and social organization compulsory school attendance laws so strictly enforced that all children in America shall learn to read and write and effective provision for adult instruction.

“American education,” he said, “needs the support of American business, and American business is absolutely dependent upon the product of American education. The most economical, the most businesslike thing we can do, is to train the rising generation of Americans to think and to think straight.”

Officers of the association were elected as follows: President, Supt. John A. Cone of Brunswick; vice-president, Miss Helen Robinson of Portland; secretary, Adalbert W. Gordon of Augusta; treasurer, Principal Clarence W. Proctor of Bangor; assistant-secretary, Miss Nellie M. Jordan of Gorham; auditor, Principal Wallace H. Holman of Madison; member executive committee for three years, Superintendent T. P. Packard of Houlton.

At a meeting of the secondary school principals it was voted to make ineligible to athletic contests in class A high schools, students who have completed a four years' course, thus settling the much-discussed matter of post-graduate athletes in inter-school games. The new rule will go into effect in September, 1923.

PARENT-TEACHER CONVENTION HELD

New York State Congress Has Large Membership Growth

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 28 (Special).—The annual convention of the New York State Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, held here this week, drew an unusually large number of delegates. The meetings of the congress as a whole were held in the State Educational Building, while the Albany Chamber of Commerce provided one of its largest rooms for the sessions of the executive committee.

Mrs. Montford C. Holley of Lockport, state president, in summing up the work of the year, announced a gain of more than 9000 members. Mrs. Frederick M. Hosmer of Auburn, first vice-president in charge of the extension department, reported that the movement had grown to such an extent that it had become necessary to re-district the State, which up to this time had been divided into 12 districts. Each now has its district chairman, who has charge of all work there and who reports to one of the vice-presidents.

The ballroom of the Hotel Ten Eyck was filled for the banquet Tuesday evening, 420 delegates being present. Among the speakers was Prof. Frank P. Graves, New York State Commissioner of Education and Dr. George Martin Wiley, assistant commissioner of education.

The main speaker Wednesday evening was Prof. Patty Smith Hill of Columbia University who spoke of changes in the method of educating the younger children. Mrs. Henry Osgood Holland, a vice-president of the National Congress defined education as training for world service.

Mrs. David O. Mears, another national vice-president, closed the convention with a resume of the accomplishments of the last 25 years. Today, she said, there are branches in 41 states, with 400,000 members, and more than 5000 affiliated associations, interested in all phases of child welfare.



SCHOOL SHOES

Modern Demands in School Shoes

Almost without exception school children nowadays take part in athletics or some form of strenuous play. Sturdy shoes are needed to meet these more rigorous school demands.

Coward shoes are becoming increasingly popular for school wear. The model shown here holds up under the roughest usage, and its broad toe and natural foot-form last provide an unusual degree of foot comfort.

Other features you get in this popular school shoe are strong, sensible appearance and surprisingly moderate cost.

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward
260-274 Greenwich Street, New York
(Near Warren St.)

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB COMPLETING NEW QUARTERS

Spacious Old Boston Residence on Beacon Street Converted Into Distinctive Home for Mountaineers

Work on the new headquarters of the Appalachian Mountain Club at 5 Joy Street, Boston, is rapidly nearing completion, and the rooms are expected to be ready for occupancy about Jan. 1, it has been announced. Greatly enlarged space is thus afforded, including an auditorium capable of seating 125 persons, where talks and lectures on camping, hiking, and similar subjects will be given. Here exhibitions of photographs made by members will be hung, including the Sella collection owned by the club.

The Appalachian Club is one of the oldest of its kind in the United States. Founded in 1876 by those interested in the mountains of New England and adjacent regions, it was incorporated in 1878, and authorized by legislative act in 1894 to hold mountain and forest lands and historic sites. It has been a leader in New England in fostering love of nature, in 1893 taking the initial steps toward the establishment of the Metropolitan Park system of Greater Boston.

During the summer months the club conducts numerous excursions for its members into the country of New England and near-by states. From October to May, however, it conducts, instead, meetings at its headquarters, where lectures of geographic interest are given.

The new home of the club is one of the older residential houses of the Beacon Hill district. It stands next to the recently extended Twentieth Century Club, a door having been cut through the party wall to facilitate communication between the two. The old-fashioned “parlor” of its first floor is being made over into a large and cheerful office for the secretary's headquarters. In the rear is a social room, with limited facilities for serving light luncheons. In the “ell” of the building the library is being constructed to receive the club's large collection of books on mountains, tramping, and camping.

The second floor has been thrown into one large room. In the rear of this room large French windows are being cut, which come upon the roof of the library. This, it is planned, will be fitted out as a roof garden, with a wide ornamental railing about the sides, from which will be seen the little yard below with its two large horse chestnuts and lone elm. This yard, which has figured in the recent history of the premises, will be planted with vines and bushes to add to the green of the hanging garden above.

It was originally the plan of the Twentieth Century Club to include No. 5 Joy Street in its expansion plans, but difficulties arose in the purchase. Though price was one consideration, the little yard behind the building proved the chief difficulty. The owners of the place insisted that this should be retained, for sentimental reasons. To this the club would not agree, though it promised that so long as it held the land the little yard would be kept up, and no buildings would be placed upon it. Finally the Appalachian Mountain Club secured a 10-year lease of the building, and executed plans similar to those anticipated by the club next door, making possible a center of civic and humanitarian organizations at Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Joy Street. The two upper floors of the new clubhouse have been sublet to architects.

STATUS OF JUNIOR HIGH IS DISCUSSED

Minnesota Educator Defines Relation to Senior High

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 28 (Special).—The status of the junior high school in the school system and the problem of dealing with backward pupils were the two most important subjects discussed at yesterday's meeting of the Bristol County Teachers' Association.

“Training for occupational efficiency,” said Dr. Leonard Y. Koons of the University of Minnesota in an address on the junior high school, “rests more heavily on the senior high school. I feel that junior high schools should not undertake more than the beginning of vocational preparation except in communities where exceptionally large numbers of children go out early into the trades.”

Dr. Koons recommended that eastern school systems adopting the junior high school would have to prevail upon college entrance boards to modify their requirements in order that no college preparation, strictly speaking, would have to be undertaken in the junior high school. “The colleges must assume a laissez faire policy toward the junior high school,” he said, “or must redefine their requirements so that college preparation may be limited to the three years of senior high school.”

Dr. Fernald, in speaking of “Significance in the Variations of Intelligence in School Children,” said that the curriculum of the modern graded school is based on the teacher's knowledge that the average pupil can do the requirements which are set down for the pupils of his age. “Little attention,” comparatively speaking, he said, “is paid to the inferior and superior students. The retarded pupils are apt to be troublesome in many ways, are generally misunderstood and unfairly treated, and under present conditions generally turn out bad.”

SHIP OBEYS DRY RULING
Officers of the Warren Line steamer Sachem, which reached Boston yesterday from Liverpool, reported unloading the stock of intoxicating liquor at Halifax, N. S., to avoid violation of the ruling of the United States Attorney-General, which said it is illegal for foreign vessels to arrive at American ports with liquor aboard. The officers were unaware of the order postponing enforcement of this ruling. On its return trip the Sachem will pick up its liquor stocks at Halifax.

UNIVERSAL PEACE SOON IS PREDICTED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 28.—The Christian Endeavor Movement was never so strong as today, Dr. Francis E. Clark, founder and leader of the Christian Endeavor Society, told delegates attending the 27th annual convention of the Massachusetts Christian Endeavor Union in a meeting in the auditorium last night. Dr. Clark reviewed the progress made by the organization since its inception and touched briefly on world conditions, predicting that there would soon be universal peace. Other state officers spoke at the meeting and at a banquet which preceded the convention.

Earl S. Bacon of Medford, for the last two years treasurer of the union, was elected president at yesterday's business session. Other leading officers elected are: Vice-presidents, the Rev. Arthur Rudman of Springfield, the Rev. Stanley H. Addison of Marlboro, and Karl F. Wilson of Worcester; recording secretary, Henry D. Grimes of Lawrence; field secretary, Russell J. Blair of Boston; treasurer, A. Edwin Wells of Lowell; directors, A. J. Shastle of Boston, the Rev. John L. Findley of Easthampton, and the Rev. Robert P. Anderson of Boston.

HEADLIGHT LAW ENFORCED
Continuing the campaign against the use of dazzling automobile headlights in Massachusetts, the police of Cambridge today asked for warrants for 50 violators of the headlight law as a result of an inspection of machines passing through Main Street last night. A total of 270 drivers were apprehended, most of whom were dismissed with a warning.

HEARN
Founded 1827
Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Ave.
NEW YORK CITY

Bed Muslins and Sheets

Striking values that permit every housewife to buy in quantities needed for the well-kept home. Special are all merchandise of standard quality that give long service.

Unbleached Muslins—
39 inches wide—were .12½
45-Inch Unbleached Muslins—
heavy quality—were .34.....19
63-Inch Unbleached Muslins—
were .42.....29
42-Inch Bleached Muslins—
for pillow cases—were .34.....19
45-Inch Bleached Muslins—
were .36.....21
42x36 Hemstitched Pillow Cases—
no dressing—were .37.....21
45x36 Hemstitched Pillow Cases—were .39.....23
54x90 Unbleached Sheets—
for single beds—were .94.....69
81x90 Unbleached Sheets—
for full size beds—were \$1.38.....97
Crocheted Bed Spreads—
single and ¾ size—were \$1.98.....1.34
Crocheted Bed Spreads—
full size—hemmed—were \$2.98.....1.97
Full Size Marseilles Bed Spreads—
satin finish—were \$4.98.....3.49

The Coward Shoe
“THE C. S. PAT. CO.”

SCHOOL SHOES

Modern Demands in School Shoes

Almost without exception school children nowadays take part in athletics or some form of strenuous play. Sturdy shoes are needed to meet these more rigorous school demands.

Coward shoes are becoming increasingly popular for school wear. The model shown here holds up under the roughest usage, and its broad toe and natural foot-form last provide an unusual degree of foot comfort.

Other features you get in this popular school shoe are strong, sensible appearance and surprisingly moderate cost.

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FLUSHING, N. Y.

Where the best meat can be had and got so fast. Phone orders will be taken and promptly delivered.
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A.WARENDORFF Florist
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NEW YORK CITY

Wanamaker's
Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK

“My,” said a woman, the other day, “I never saw so many millinery stores!”

It is the easiest thing in the world to open a store and stock it with some kind of merchandise.

But it is not so easy to exercise skill and good taste in the matter of choosing styles and fabrics.

Knowledge of this kind, experience, and the right point of view do not always combine in the proper way.

Which explains why the millinery shop at Wanamaker's still holds so large a measure of interest for those who appreciate a variety that is not only ample, but chosen with evidence of understanding, as well.

Wanamaker's
Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK

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Bibles

Large assortment, low prices, various versions, languages and bindings.

Send for Catalogue—Free

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

REMARKABLE GAIN
IN PROSPERITY BY
SOUTH THIS YEAR

Boston Banker Reports Greatly
Improved Conditions in
Cotton Sections

"People in the north have little appreciation of the remarkable comeback, both industrially and financially, which has been staged throughout the entire south and particularly in the southwest in the last six months," is the opinion of John Bolinger, vice-president of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, who has just returned from a four weeks' trip through the south, where he visited Memphis, Dallas, Fort Worth, Waco, Houston, Galveston, and New Orleans.

"In every direction," says Mr. Bolinger, "one can see definite signs of solid prosperity. Many southern banks which at this time of the year are, as a general thing, loaned up to their limits and requesting help from eastern and northern banks, are not only in a strong financial position but are able to place large amounts of money on call in the New York money market."

Bank Deposits at Peak

"Deposits in southwestern banks in the cotton-growing sections are now higher than they have ever been. This increase in deposits is especially remarkable in view of the fact that cotton merchants carry practically no balances this time of the year."

"Following the usual course in other years, there are large demands made upon eastern banks about this time for assistance in financing the movement of the cotton crop. Just now, however, the country banks are borrowing very little. As a consequence, the eastern banks find difficulty in placing much of their idle funds, as formerly, in meeting the needs of crop financing."

"There can be no question of the genuine prosperity which is apparent in these conditions. One of the best features of the situation is the assurance that it brings of the southern farmer's ability to liquidate some of his long overdue accounts."

Growers' Sales Policy

"Not the least important of the developments during the past year has been the changed viewpoint of the cotton growers with regard to the marketing of their crops. They learned a bitter lesson of the folly of holding their crops for unreasonable increases, through the break in cotton prices of a year and a half ago. They are now adopting the more rational policy of selling their cotton as soon as it is ready for the market, and, as a result, have been obtaining high prices for the staple."

"The cost of producing cotton this season has probably been the lowest for a number of years. I should estimate it at between 10 and 12 cents a pound. In quality the crop will grade up to a high average. In Texas, for example, the average grade of cotton produced this year is far superior to any former crop. As a consequence, the profits of the Texas cotton growers this year have been large."

"Reliable reports indicate that fully 75 per cent of the Texas cotton crop has been picked and ginned. Almost all of this cotton has been sold to cotton merchants who report that fully 85 per cent of the cotton so far picked and ginned has actually been sold to mills and for export. The relatively small proportion remaining is being hedged and carried for future sales."

Cotton Crop Especially Fine

"Because of the absence of rainy weather throughout the cotton section, the crop this year is especially fine as regards color and grade. This has further added to the growers' profits. Although there is a large demand for low-grade cotton, there is but little available in Texas this season. Merchants who have sold grades below middling for fall deliveries may be forced to ship middlings or even better grades."

"I have been informed that large sales of cotton have been made to American and European spinners, on call, prices being fixed later. There can be only one interpretation to such action—the mills need raw materials badly, although they are hesitating in the matter of having prices fixed."

"The impression among cotton men, generally, seems to be that cotton will continue to advance and may subsequently reach a price of 30 cents. My own opinion is that it will reach a certain high level consumption may be rapidly checked. This would result, of course, in a price reaction."

BANK OF GERMANY
BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The Bank of Germany weekly report compares as follows (in marks):

	This week	Last week
Coin	1,059,000,000	1,051,400,000
Gold	1,004,800,000	1,004,800,000
Treas. cts.	20,238,100,000	21,420,100,000
Bills	76,481,500,000	82,448,500,000
Treas. bills	405,820,500,000	389,721,400,000
Advances	457,400,000	235,500,000
Investments	19,329,700,000	19,556,200,000
Other assets	17,929,700,000	17,929,700,000
Circulation	408,973,300,000	374,506,800,000
State deposits	28,210,200,000	30,624,700,000
Private dep.	83,891,100,000	85,482,000,000
Other liab.	15,053,800,000	15,102,100,000
Bank rate	8%	8%
Ln. Bureau	14,000,000	14,100,000
With Bank of England	10,000,000	10,000,000

LARGE BEET SUGAR YIELD
SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 28.—Idaho sugar beet growers are reporting large yields. While the average is not expected to exceed 10 to 11 tons an acre, some farms are showing as high as 18, and in exceptional cases, 20 tons or more. The flat price received by farmers is \$5.50 a ton, with a bonus of \$1 to possibly \$2 additional, depending on the price companies receive for the refined sugar.

COTTON MILLS STOCK DIVIDEND
WOODRUFF, S. C., Oct. 28.—Woodruff Cotton Mills declared a stock dividend of 50 per cent, payable Dec. 5, and a cash dividend of 10 per cent, payable Dec. 28.

UNION PACIFIC
SEPTEMBER NET

Considerably Larger Than August
but Below Sept., 1921

Although the Union Pacific road's September net profit of \$3,325,381 was \$202,460 greater than August, it was \$2,361,276, or 40 per cent less than September, 1921. This decrease is about two-thirds of the \$3,642,265 decline to \$19,879,242 in net earnings for nine months.

Gross earnings in September declined 10 per cent to \$19,297,036. While larger than for any month thus far this year, it represents a greater decrease from 1921 figures than the previous months, except January and July, when decreases were 14 per cent and 12 per cent. The lower gross profit was due mainly to a decrease of 11 per cent in the freight account to \$14,723,218. The August decrease was 12 per cent. Passenger receipts fell only 8 per cent, compared with 10 per cent in August, and 11 per cent in July.

Expenses were by far the greatest this year, \$14,592,306, an increase of 3.5 per cent, or \$490,292, as compared with September, 1921, and 17 per cent over August, despite an increase of only 9 per cent in gross revenues as compared with August. The main increases were in maintenance of equipment and transportation expenses. Way maintenance increased slightly, \$3,047,655, compared with \$3,047,433 last year, but equipment maintenance cost \$3,970,448, an increase of \$318,339, or 8 per cent. Transportation costs increased slightly, as shown in these September operating comparisons:

	1921-September-1922	Increase
Gross rev.	\$19,297,036	\$21,519,132
Net rev.	7,018,102	6,909,642
Of gr.	36.3	31.1
Trans. exp.	6,435,258	6,198,725
Of gr.	14,592,306	14,102,014
Net rev.	7.6	6.6
Net op. lno.	3,325,381	5,586,557
Of gr.	17.2	25.9

* Decrease.

At the end of June gross revenues were only 4.4 per cent less than 1921, but the nine months' period shows a decrease of 6.6 per cent, or \$5,593,355 from \$14,049,041 a year ago.

At the end of June expenses were 5.5 per cent less than last year, now they are 4.7 per cent less. Nine months' operating income was \$19,879,242, a decrease of 15 per cent, or \$3,462,355 from last year.

The general rate reduction of 10 per cent became effective July 1, but larger reductions in rates on farm products were made by western roads in January.

AMERICAN CATTLE
IN VAST HERDS TO
GRAZE IN MEXICO

ALPINE, Texas, Oct. 23 (Special Correspondent).—Preparations are being made by the Santa Fe, the Southern Pacific and the Rock Island railroads for handling what promises to be the largest movement of Texas and New Mexico range cattle to Mexican border points during the next few weeks that they have been called upon to transport since the beginning of the revolutionary period in that country 12 years ago.

It is stated that from New Mexico between 30,000 and 50,000 head and from Texas approximately 75,000 head of cattle will be shipped to ranches in the states of Chihuahua and Coahuila for grazing on account of the shortage of grass upon the home range. Deliveries of the cattle to the National Railways of Mexico will be made at El Paso and Eagle Pass. The cattle will be kept in Mexico until spring when they will be returned to the United States for further grazing. The animals will be shipped to Mexico in bond.

The proposed big cattle movement to Mexico is looked upon as pretty good evidence that the ranchmen of the southwest have confidence in the stability of the government of President Alvaro Obregon. Until recently the risk of having the herds raided by bandits would have been too great to send them into Mexico, it is asserted. It is explained that there are millions of acres of ranch land in northern Mexico which afford splendid pasturage, due to the fact that there have been seasonal rains and the range there now has very few cattle upon it.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair, not much change in temperature, tonight and Sunday; fresh northerly winds.
Southern New England: Fair tonight and Sunday; little change in temperature; fresh northwest and north winds.
Northern New England: Fair tonight and Sunday; little change in temperature; moderate to fresh northwest winds.

Weather Outlook for the Week

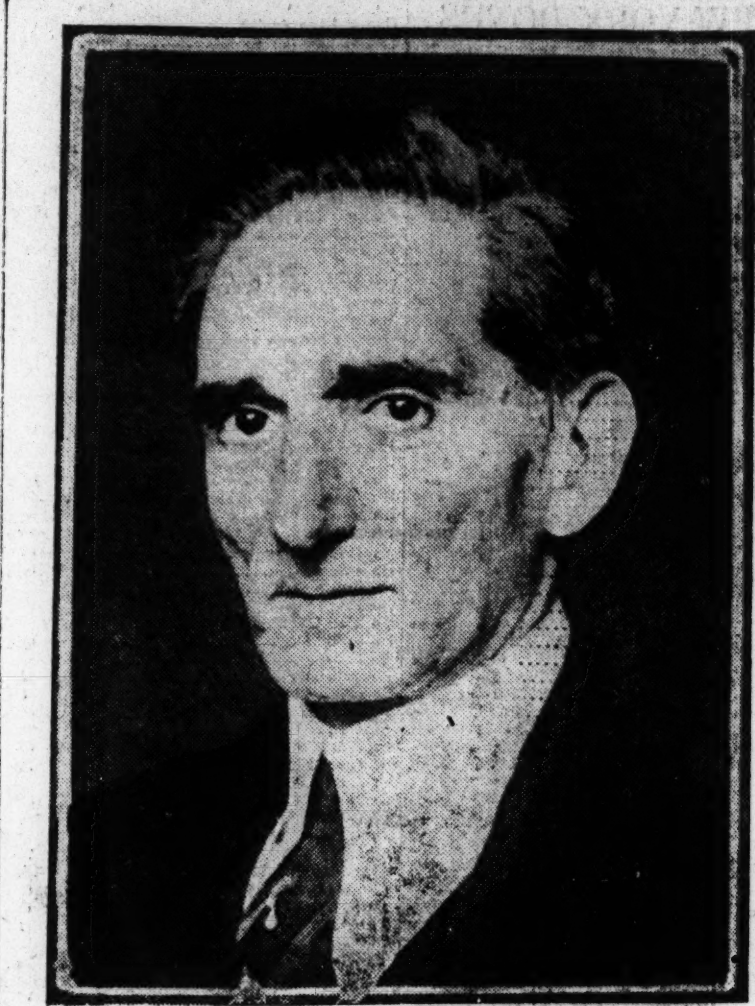
Considerable cloudiness beginning Monday for the north and middle Atlantic states; temperature above normal and probably occasional showers; first half generally fair with lower temperature latter half.

Official Temperatures

(3 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)	
Albany	38
Albany	48
Boston	38
Buffalo	36
Calgary	38
Charleston	58
Chicago	54
Denver	46
Des Moines	40
Eastport	34
Galveston	64
Hatteras	62
Helena	42
Jacksonville	70
Portland, Me.	34
Portland, Ore.	46
San Francisco	52
St. Louis	42
St. Paul	44
Washington	46

GASOLINE TAX PLAN

LONDON, Oct. 28.—England will go back to the taxation of motor gasoline and abandon taxation by horsepower, if a plan is adopted which has been drafted by organized motor users and manufacturers. The plan proposes a tax of 5d. a gallon on all imported gasoline, and should provide the £10,250,000 revenue now paid by motor vehicles. It would go into effect in 1924.



Mr. Godfrey Isaacs

MR. GODFREY ISAACS is a younger brother of the present Viceroy of India—Lord Reading. Unlike his elder brother, who, after a distinguished record at the bar made a still greater name for himself in politics, Mr. Godfrey Isaacs has confined his attention to business. When still a boy he went into his father's office where he learned the intricacies of the fruit and ship brokerage business and acquired a knowledge, through foreign travel, of the principal European languages.

After Mr. Godfrey Isaacs retired from his father's firm, he maintained for some years an active interest in business and especially financial affairs. In 1910 he was persuaded by Senator Marconi to become deputy chairman and managing director of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Ltd., a position in which he has shown conspicuous ability, it being largely due to his efforts that the company has reached the satisfactory position it now holds.

Prominent among the other undertakings with which Mr. Godfrey Isaacs' name is associated is the Aircraft Disposal Company, Ltd., an undertaking formed largely on the initiative of Mr. Handley Page of airplane fame to liquidate the vast stocks of airplanes and airplane sundries which were left in the hands of the British Government at the end of the war. He is also concerned in the British Danubian Trading Corporation and a Spanish quarry, in both of which the Marconi company has a paternal interest. He is also on the Council of the Federation of British Industries.

PRICES FOR WEEK
SOMEWHAT LOWER
IN LONDON MARKET

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The political situation is still the most effective barrier to active trading on the stock exchange. The reserve in financial circles is shown in the decline of activity and in the sagging market, which as a whole is lower than a week ago.

Dealings have lacked snap though there was for the most part a fair show of stability. Gilt edged investment issues were easier, and gilt and soft, industrials, too, fell off. Kaffirs were fairly firm, while rubbers were somewhat reactionary.

Friday's prices of a selected list together with the net changes from a week ago, follow:

	£	S	D	Chg.
War Loan 5% 1923-47	98	13	0	-34
Brit. C & Mfg. Ltd. pf.	7	7	-5	-12
do. ordy	13	6	-5	-6
Courtauld's Ltd.	13	6	-5	-6
Dunlop Rub. Co. Ltd. ordy	8	8	-7	-12
Anglo-Am. Corp. So. Africa	1	6	-2	-2
de Beers Cons. defrd.	12	15	-10	-10
soft. Indies Ltd.	3	0	-1	-1
Anglo-Am. Oil Ltd.	4	10	-6	-6
British Contr. Ltd. pf.	9	0	-6	-6
do. ordy	9	0	-6	-6
Royal Dutch ordy	38	5	-25	-25
Shell Trd. & Trans. ordy	4	5	-2	-2
Radio Corp. of Am. pf.	14	6	-1	-1
do. com.	1	0	-3	-3

* Rise or fall noted in shillings.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

	1922	Increase
September	\$20,981,433	\$421,084
Operating expenses	14,999,774	158,420
Operating income	4,139,847	464,881
From Jan. 1:		
Operating revenue	\$156,800,270	\$17,179,671
Operating expenses	121,782,104	\$6,848,695
Operating income	23,848,155	\$6,763,956
From Jan. 1:		
Operating revenue	\$1,444,784	\$1,309,454
Operating income	249,939	28,411

NEW HAVEN

	1922	1921
Gross revenue	\$11,086,238	\$10,242,144
Net from railway	2,128,047	1,466,606
Operating income	1,245,279	688,491
Nine months:		
Gross revenue	\$89,944,665	\$85,575,656
Net from railway	17,411,661	3,885,175
Operating income	9,860,468	\$3,019,179

PHILADELPHIA & READING

	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$6,782,686	\$6,502,411
Operating income	1,424,712	1,544,009
From Jan. 1:		
Operating revenue	\$55,691,792	\$62,757,369
Operating income	8,890,294	8,200,423

WABASH

	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$4,763,877	\$5,259,295
Operating income	487,329	1,025,918
From Jan. 1:		
Operating revenue	\$42,740,987	\$44,361,073
Operating income	5,616,985	4,750,011

URUGUAY FINANCE AFFAIRS

The Government of Uruguay has imposed a tax of 50 cents in every \$1000 on all operations involving transmission of funds into or out of the country, including bills for collection. The French Government is in negotiation with Uruguay to obtain a further extension of time for the repayment of its credit of 15,000 pesos. The present value of the peso is 78 cents.

CAR SHORTAGE
FELT IN KANSAS

Situation Decidedly Serious for
Farmers and the Banks

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 27.—The car shortage situation in Kansas is the most severe ever known. Five banks have been forced to close because of inability to make collections on farm loans and maintain reserves. The farmers were unable to ship their wheat and live stock and unable to realize on whatever produce they had. The banks had borrowed money far beyond the legal limits and when the demands for money continued the banks were forced to close.

The fruit situation is very unfavorable. The heaviest apple and pear crop the State has ever had is just ready for movement to market and the growers are unable to get the cars to make the shipments.

"The trouble seems to be that the early shipments of wheat went to the eastern markets and the cars have not come back," said Clyde M. Reed, chairman of the Kansas utilities commission. "The railroads had 15,000 cars on the sidings when the harvest began. These cars were loaded and moved and the eastern lines kept them because they had not been able to keep their own cars in repair during the strike and they took the western cars which were in good shape. The wheat movement requires the highest grade box cars available."

"Our cement mills, salt plants, brick yards, flour mills, and other industries are closed all or part time because they cannot get cars to move their product. Our highway and building operations are tied up because they cannot get materials. Our elevators are jammed full of wheat. Thousands of bushels of wheat have been piled on the ground, but two weeks ago all empty cars were put out under orders to move the wheat on the ground, and most of this has been cleaned up."

"The car shortage, as it affects Kansas, is the most acute and serious the State has ever had."

WHEAT MARKET
HAS GOOD RALLY
AFTER SELLING

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Failure of the wheat market in Liverpool to respond fully to the advance in values on this side of the Atlantic the previous day and the political news from Italy had a tendency to give the wheat market an easier tone during the early dealings.

Commission houses were on both sides of the market but there was a lack of enthusiastic buying which was in evidence yesterday. After opening unchanged to 1/4 lower, with December at \$1.14 1/4 and May at \$1.13 1/4, the market rallied on all deliveries.

Sentiment was mixed in corn with a disposition on the part of some traders to press the selling side, while oats displayed independent strength. After starting 1/4 lower to a like advance, December 67 1/2 @ 68c, the corn market underwent a slight sag and later hardened all around.

Oats opened 1/4 to 1/2 @ 1/2 @ 1/2 up, with December 42 1/2 @ 42 1/2, and later underwent a slight general decline.

Provisions lacked support.

EUROPE MUST FIRST
HELP HERSELF, SAYS
AMERICAN BANKER

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 23 (By Cable).—Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Bank of New York says in an interview:

"American investors will unquestionably continue to show willingness to take up European bond issues that represent sound credits, but buyers are discriminating and will not be influenced or hurried by their judgment to be beguiled by altruistic motives."

"Financial America will help distressed Europe put her house in order only when distressed Europe has gone a long way toward that goal by herself."

AMERICAN FIRMS
TRADING IN CHINA
INCREASING FAST

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—A marked increase since 1914 in the number of American firms and persons doing business in China is shown by a tabulation received by the Department of Commerce from what are described as supposedly reliable sources in Shanghai. In 1914 there were 136 American firms and 4365 American citizens in business in China as compared with 412 firms and 8230 citizens last year.

British, Japanese, and Russian traders still greatly outnumber the American, but the enactment by Congress of the China Trade Act, placing American firms on an equality with British, Japanese, and French firms in the matter of taxation, is expected to result in a cutting down of the difference in numbers.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat	1.14 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.14 1/2
Dec.	1.14 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.14 1/2
May	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2
July	1.08	1.08 1/2	1.08	1.08 1/2
Corn	.68	.68 1/2	.68 1/2	.67
Dec.	.68	.68 1/2	.68 1/2	.67
May	.67 1/2	.68 1/2	.67 1/2	.67 1/2
July	.67 1/2	.68 1/2	.67 1/2	.67 1/2
Oats	.42 1/2	.42 1/2	.41 1/2	.41 1/2
Dec.	.42 1/2	.42 1/2	.41 1/2	.41 1/2
May	.42 1/2	.42 1/2	.41 1/2	.41 1/2
July	.39 1/2	.39 1/2	.39 1/2	.39 1/2
Lard	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40
Dec.	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55
Jan.	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45

b Bid.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: It is noteworthy that, for the last month or so, the more sensational movements in the market with perhaps one prominent exception, have been on the downward side. We look upon this, however, rather as a corrective than as denoting the beginning of the broad, downward swing. With the prospect of rising prices and increasing, even if rather short-lived, profits, after this reaction has been completed, we are likely to see something of another rise before the whole constructive movement comes to an end. The function of the market is to anticipate broad swings in business, but we think that business prosperity is still too young for the market yet to anticipate its culmination and decline. The thought should, however, be kept steadily in mind, that we are now in an area of high level of market prices, and that, undoubtedly, much the larger proportion of the whole movement has been seen.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: The downward movement of prices on the stock exchange has now reached a point, in our judgment, which corrects the over-extended position of thousands of speculators all over the country, and, consequently, we believe that good, seasoned securities may now be picked up, to be held for substantial profits by early summer, 1923. Especially do we think that any further material shrinkage in values would place many issues on the bargain counter.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Reactions of more or less severity are to be expected in a market which has been advancing almost constantly for more than a year, but the feeling that securities will resume their upward trend after their customary setbacks is prevalent.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: The prospect of having to carry stocks through a long reaction is not an agreeable one. The argument of those who believe in further rise later, is that railroad stocks have not yet been exploited fully and that November is frequently the month of peak prices in railroad shares. It is contended that the first real reaction must wait until this side of the market has been developed. At any rate, the uncertainties of the situation would seem to make new commitments inadvisable.

Richardson, Hill & Co.—On all setbacks we favor the purchase of good stocks, particularly the rails. Among the industrialists care should be used in making commitments, but regardless of the relatively large advance that has taken place in the general industrial list there are still available many securities that have not as yet fully discounted the improved financial and trade condition and the securities of such corporations may be said to contain still further attractive possibilities.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Henry Ford is said to be planning a big eastern plant on tide water to take care of export business as well as the local market. It will be "not far from Boston," he says.

The average deposit in New York savings banks July 1, last, was \$1231. Total deposits were \$2,069,779,824, from 1,689,625 depositors, or more than one of every four of the population. In 1897 deposits totaled \$259,807,347.

The White Star Line, American Line and Red Star Line have received from the Government of Yugoslavia concession giving them licenses to bring passengers out of that country to both the United States and Canada.

The Gulf Oil Company is to issue \$35,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds through the Union Trust Company of New York. The proceeds are to be used in retiring the outstanding 7 per cent issue which is to be called at 103 1/2 and interest on the new issue will be paid in cash. In a few years coal will be burned underground and the gas thus generated used for light, heat and power. Mr. Ford also believes strongly in water-power as a substitute for coal. His advice to young men is not to be misers.

DIVIDENDS

International Harvester Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock

NEW YORK CURE

Although some stocks made gain intervals the advances were quickly followed by reactions. Magnolia, however, was exceptionally strong through the week, making a gain of 10 points to 247, most of the advances

Gulf Oil new stock ranged from 63% to 57%. New England was on the weak features, falling from 82% to 76%, followed by a rally to 79. Southern States Oil, after selling at 100, dropped to 19%, and then rallied to 100.

Industrial issues moved in the same manner as the independent oil Standard Oil issues, and reflected liquidation of speculative holdings in some cases, forced by depletion of mar-

Motors, which showed strength 74 times, sold at 81% and then declined 49%. Packard Motor, after rising 10% of district, declined, came from 18% to 16%. Goodyear Tire down from 10% to 8%. Hayes W moved up to 38 but later reacted to 34. The latter, after a decline, moved in unison with the other six, fell first selling at the new high record 11% and then yielding to 110. The latter, after a decline, moved to 5% because of crude rubber costs declines declined to 4%. R. H. Macy, common, sold down from 81 to 48.

There were a number of other strong features, moving up from 36 to the new high record of 368.

INDUSTRIALS

Sales	High	Low
2000 Acme
1000 Acme Pkg
100 Almagamated Leather
100 Buddy Buds
2000 Borden
300 Cent Teresa
200 Chic Nipple
5000 Columbia Emerald
2000 Columbia Emerald
4000 Conl Mot
100 Cuban Dom Sug

2100 Federal Telegraph	7%	7%
200 Gardner Motor	9%	9%
35 Gillette Saf Rasc.	284	284
100 Glen Alden Coal.	53%	53%
100 Goodyear Tire	9%	9%
100 do pf	26%	26%
300 Hayes Wheel	37%	36%
600 Heyden Chem.	2%	3%
100 Hudson Co pf.	14%	14%
800 Intercontinental Rub.	4%	4%
100 Libby McN new	3	3
200 Macy & Co w i.	60	60
100 Marcor Mot Vt. cit	34	34

100 Milliken Tractor...	3½	3½
75 NY Tel pf wi.....	110½	110½

100 Nat Leather	8	8
300 Packard Motor	17%	17%
500 Prima Radio	1 1/4	1 1/4
2700 Radio Corp com.....	4 1/4	4 1/4
200 do pf	3 1/4	3 1/4
500 Repetti Candy	60	60
6000 South Coal & Iron..	43	41
200 Stuts Motor.....	13 1/2	17%
100 Technical Prod	5%	5%
1400 U S Light & Heat..	1 1/4	1 1/4
100 do pf	1 1/4	1 1/4
700 Uni Ref Can	7	6%
13400 West End Chem.....	70	64
100 Gr West Sug pf.....	105	105

1400 Wint Er Mot A...	10%	10%
600 Lucey Mfg	4%	4
OILS		
800 Anglo-Am Oil	30%	30%
100 Atlantic Lobos	8%	8%
10 Eureka P L	95	95
35 Galena Signal Oil, 60		60
868 Imp Oil Can	116	113%
80 Ohio Oil	310	308
5500 B O of Ind.	122%	121%
400 B O of Ken new.	108%	108%
70 B O of N Y	565	556
400 Alcan Oil	2%	2
100 Arkansas Nat Gas. .	3%	3%

1000 Boone Oil	10	10
1000 Bunker Oil	10	10
1100 Carib Synd	5%	5%
20 Cit Ave	198	1
300 do "B" cts	30%	30%
100 do "B" pr	8%	6%
100 do pr	80%	80%
1000 English Oil	1	19
200 Equity Pet pr	15%	15
192000 Federal Oil	35	87
3900 Glenrock Oil	1%	1%
300 Granada Oil	3%	3%
10000 International	14	13
100 Kirby Pet	4%	4%
1000 Lance Creek	82	03
1000 Lyons Pet	67	06
100 Maracabo Oil	19	13
200 McMillan Oil	4%	4%
1000 Merritt Oil	7	13
2500 Mexico Oil	1%	1%
1000 Midwest Tex Oil	84	82
200 Mountain Prod	16%	16%
50000 New Mex Fuel	73%	73

100 New M. & A. Ref. Co.	3	3
100 New York Oil Ltd.	19%	19%
5000 Noble Oil	.34	.23
2000 Northwest Oil	.15	.15
1500 Omar Oil	1%	1 1/2
100 Pennock Oil	8	8
1000 Red Banks Oil	20	20
1900 Salt Creek	18 1/2	18
100 Salt Creek Cons.	10%	10%
300 Sappula Ref.	2 1/2	2 1/2
200 Seaboard Oil & Gas	2 1/2	2 1/2

37000 Simms Pet	11	10%
30000 Soot Pet & Ref.	18	18
150000 Soot Pet & Ref.	19%	40
15000 Texon Oil & Land	40	
600 Turman Oil	14	14%
500 Wilcox Oil	54	54%
300 S O N Y w l	48%	47%
2500 S O N J w l	43%	42
2000 S O N J w l	80%	80%
200 So Calif w l	59%	59%
1800 Vacuum Oil w l	42%	42%
100 Cht. See of BB	67	67
600 Gulf Oil w l	58	57%
10000 Gulf Oil w l	59	59%
4000 Mammoth Oil	41%	41%
MINING		
1000 Alas. Brit. Col. Met.	2%	2%
10000 Am Com M & M. ....	.05	.05
3000 Belcher Ext. ....	.07	.07
3000 Boston & Mont Dev.	11	11
3000 Burt. Cons.	32	32
37000 Candelaria Min.	42	42
3000 Canario	2%	2%
32000 Cons Cop Min cts.	4%	4%
2000 Crok Prov.	20	18
10000 Burt. Cons.	32	32
3000 Cresson Gold	3%	3%
2000 Deau Cons. ....	.61	.60
1600 Dolores Esperanza.	3	2%
10000 El Salvador .....	.03	.02
10000 Burt. Cons. ....	.09	.09
6000 Goldfield Deep .....	.09	.09
2000 Gold Development .....	.06	.06
3000 Gold Zone Div. Min. ....	.10	.10
10000 Harmlid Div. Min. ....	.07	.07
10000 Harmlid Silver .....	.70	.70
6300 Hilltop Min.	1.06	95
1000 Jim Butler Tonopah. ....	.07	.07
1000 La Rose Min. ....	.35	.35

1000	McNamara M & M.	.08	.08	.6
8000	Marsh Mines Cons.	.11	.10	
100	Mason Valley	.... 1%	1%	
4000	National Tin	..... .21	.21	.3
2000	Nevada Silver Horn.	.04	.03	.6
1000	New Dominion	.... 3 1/2	3	
1000	Ohio Cop	..... .47	.42	.4
200	Park Utah	..... 5 1/2	5 1/2	
1100	Ray Herc Mines	.... 1 1/2	1 1/2	
2000	Sandstrom Kend.	.02	.02	.6
8000	Silver King Div.	.11	.10	.3

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The market during the past week was directed in its tone and movement to a great extent by the Standard Oil group. Declines in those issues ranging from 7 to 10 points caused a receding tendency in the active independent oil stock market. Although some stocks made gains at intervals the advances were quickly followed by reactions. Magnolia Oil, however, was exceptionally strong, all the while the week making a gain of 39 points to 347, most of the advances being established in yesterday's dealings.

Gulf Oil, new stock, ranged from 100 to 103, but the market was one of the weak features, falling from 83½ to 74, followed by a rally to 79. Southern States Oil, after selling at 73, sold at 75½, but the market rallied to 80½.

Industrial issues moved in the same manner as the independent oil and Standard Oil issues, and reflected influence of speculative holdings in some cases. The Erie Railroad, a market favorite, a stock exchange account. Durant Motors, which showed strength for a time, sold at 51½ and then declined to 48½. American Electric, a representative of dividend distribution, ranged from 18½ to 16½. Goodyear Tire sold down from 10½ to 9½. Hayes Wheel moved up to 38 but later reacted to 36½.

New York Telephone, a crowd-follower, went in unison with the market, selling at the new high record of 115½ and then yielding to 110. In-

Sales	High	Low	Close
100 Acme Coal	85	83	85
100 Acme Pkg	28	28	28
100 Amalgamated Leath 14	14	14	14
100 Buddy Buds.....	1%	1%	1%
100 Car Light.....	2%	2%	2%
100 Cash Sug Co.....	2%	2%	2%
250 Chic Nipht.....	4	4	4
500 Columbia Emerald.....	70	70	70
100 Conyer Tin Pol.....	13%	13%	13%
500 Conit Mot.....	10%	10%	10%
100 D. E. Eng.....	50%	50%	50%
100 Durant Mot.....	50%	50%	50%
100 Federal Telegraph 7%	7	7	7
100 Gardner Motor.....	9%	9%	9%
100 Gillette Saf Ras.....	28	28	28
100 Glen Alab.....	83%	83%	83%
100 Goodyear Tire.....	9%	9%	9%
100 do pf.....	26%	26%	26%
100 Hayes Wheel.....	74	74	74
100 H. C. Leath.....	2%	2%	2%
100 Hudson Co pld.....	14%	14%	14%
100 Intercontinental Rub.....	4%	4%	4%
100 Libby MoN new.....	8	8	8
100 Macy & Co w i.....	60	60	60
100 Mo Vt.....	2%	2%	2%
100 Meabi Iron.....	10%	10%	10%
100 Milliken Tractor.....	2%	2%	2%
75 NY Tel pf w i.....	110%	110%	110%
100 Leath.....	1%	1%	1%
800 Packard Motor.....	17%	17%	17%
500 Prima Radio.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
700 Radio Corp com.....	4%	4%	4%

\$600	Reputable Candy	80	80	80
\$600	South Coal & Iron, etc.	41	41	43
\$600	Stuts Motor.....	16%	17%	17%
\$600	Technical Prod	5%	5%	5%
\$600	U. S. Light & Heat.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
\$600	do pr	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
\$700	Unifac Co.....	7	9	9
\$600	West End Chem.....	70	84	84
\$600	Gr West Sug pr.....	100	108	108
\$600	N. C. Nut Co.....	23%	23%	23%
\$600	Wint Er Met A.....	14%	14	14
\$600	Lucey Mfg	4%	4	4
OILS				
\$600	Anglo-Am Oil	20%	20%	20%
\$600	Atlantic Lobos	8%	8%	8%
\$600	E Europe L.....	85	85	85
\$600	Esso Signal	85	85	85
\$658	Imp Oil Can.....	118	113%	118
\$600	Ohio Oil	810	308	810
\$600	S O or Ind.....	128%	121%	128%
\$600	Texaco	108%	108%	108%
\$600	78 S O of N Y.....	85	85	85
\$600	Alcan Oil	2 1/2	2	2 1/2
\$600	Arkansas Nat Gas.....	9%	9%	9%
\$600	Boone Oil	10	10	10
\$600	Calumet	3	3	3
\$600	Carib Synd	5%	5%	5%
\$200	Cit Soc	198	198	198
\$600	do "B" cts.....	20%	20%	20%
\$600	do "B" pr	6%	6%	6%
\$600	do pr	6%	6%	6%
\$600	Engineers Pet	15	15	15
\$600	Federal Oil	15%	15	15%
\$600	Glenrock Oil .....	.85	.87	.94
\$600	Glenrock Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
\$600	Granada Oil	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
\$600	Hudson Oil	14	13	15
\$600	Internat Pet	23%	21%	23%
\$600	Kirby Pet	4%	4%	4%

00 Lyons Pet	87	66	68
00 Maracabo Oil	19	19	19
00 Marland Oil of Mex	4%	4%	4%
00 Maroon Cr Oil	1%	1%	1%
00 Mexico Oil	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
00 Midwest Tex Oil	34	32	34
00 Mountain Prod	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
00 New Can Oil	15	15	15
00 New Eng Fuel	75 1/2	70	75 1/2
00 New M & Ar Ld Co	3	3	3
00 New York Oil	19 1/2	19	19 1/2
00 Noble Oil	24	23	24
00 Northwest	15	15	15
00 Omar Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
00 Pennock Oil	8	8	8
00 Red Banks Oil	30	30	30
00 Salt Creek Oil	18 1/2	18	18 1/2
00 Salt Creek Ref	18 1/2	18	18 1/2
00 Sapulpa Ref	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
00 Seaboard Oil & Gas	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
00 Simms Pet	11	10	10 1/2
00 So Cal Cr Oil	18	18	18
00 So States Oil	19	19	19 1/2
00 Texon Oil & Land	40	40	40
00 Turman Oil	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
00 Wilcox Oil	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
00 Waco Cr Oil	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
00 S O N J w/	42 1/2	42	42 1/2
10 So Kansas	605	605	605
00 So Calif w/	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
00 Vacuum Oil	43 1/2	43	43 1/2
00 Gulf W l	58	57 1/2	57 1/2
00 Magnolia Pet	349	343	345
00 Mammoth Oil	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4

MINING			
00 Alas Brt Col Met	2%	2%	3%
00 Am Con M M	85	85	85
00 Belcher Ext	67	67	67
00 Boston & Mont Dev	11	11	11

Bozton & Mohr Cons.	23	79	82
Boston & Maine Min.	42	49	40
Can. Cons. Min.	2	1	1
Canario	3	2	2
Cons. Cop. Min. cfs.	30	4	4
Cork Prov.	4	18	18
Cork & Limerick	3	1	1
Cresson Gold	3	1	1
Dean Cons.	61	60	61
Dorlores Esperanza	3	2	3
El Salvador	53	52	53
El Salvador	53	52	53
Goldfield	5	5	5
Goldfield Deep	5	5	5
Gold Development	5	5	5
Gold Zone Div. Min. 10	10	10	10
Gold Zone Div. Min. 10	10	10	10
Henrietta Silver	73	70	70
Hilltop	1.06	3	1.06
Jim Butler Tonopah	07	07	07
The Rose Min.	35	35	35
Lone Star	53	53	53
Lone Star	53	53	53
Marsh Mines Cons.	11	10	11
Mason Valley	1	1	1
National Tin	21	31	31
Nevada Silver Horn	4	3	4
Nevada Dominion	34	34	34
Ohio Cop.	47	42	47
Park Utah	5	5	5
Ray Hare Mines	14	14	14
Ray Hare Mines	14	14	14
Silver King	52	52	52
Silver King	52	52	52

Int. Producers.....	25	25	25	25
Florida.....	100	100	100	100
Isla Royale.....	204	204	204	204
Mass Gas.....	85	85	85	85
do of.....	72	72	72	72
Midway.....	29	29	29	29
Nat. Leasing.....	8	8	8	8
N E Tel.....	118	118	118	118
No Butte.....	94	94	94	94
Nor N H.....	84	84	84	84
Orpheum.....	1	1	1	1
Orpheum Cin.....	23	23	23	23
Oscoda.....	31	31	31	31
Pacific Mills.....	1824	1824	1824	1824
Pacific Creek.....	204	204	204	204
Pine.....	100	100	100	100
Quincy Min.....	34	34	34	34
Reeco B Hole.....	15	15	15	15
Sup & Son.....	104	104	104	104
Swiss Ent.....	1084	1084	1084	1084
Swiss Ent.....	1084	1084	1084	1084
Trinity.....	1	1	1	1
Tuumooe.....	50	50	50	50
Un Drill.....	10	10	10	10
Un Fruit.....	1834	1834	1834	1834
Un Shoe.....	4	4	4	4
Utah Apex.....	3	3	3	3
Utah Metals.....	1	1	1	1
St. Marye Ld.....	40	40	40	40
Yosemite.....	27	27	27	27
Waldorf Syd.....	3	3	3	3
Walworth.....	13	13	13	13
Wal Watch.....	3	3	3	3
Warren Bros.....	29	29	29	29
War Bros.....	29	29	29	29
LIBERTY BONDS				
3d 4%.....	97.94	97.94	97.94	97.94
2d 4%.....	98.50	98.50	98.54	98.54
4d 4%.....	98.14	98.14	98.14	98.14
Victory C.100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

WEEK'S REVIEW
OF CHIEF EVENTS
IN WALL STREETEuropean Affairs Get Attention
as Market Factor—Loans
at High Level

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (Special).—Although it may not have been talked about freely in speculative circles, undoubtedly the European situation was one of the most potent factors in the stock market this week. Certainly affairs in Europe were important to international bankers and others who follow foreign events closely and attach full value, as far as is possible, to them.

Ultimately the change in the British Ministry may prove beneficial to England and the Empire, but it seems most unfortunate that it should have come at this particular time. The currency situation in Germany is more disturbing than at any time since the war, the mark having continued to slump. A delegation from the Reparations Commission is scheduled to go to Berlin tomorrow in a renewed effort to work out some plan of relief.

Italy's Affairs Factor
In Italy the Fascist Party has caused fresh apprehension. The downfall of the Italian Cabinet, though not altogether unexpected, only adds to the uncertainty of the immediate future of political affairs in Italy. Ministries have come and gone in such rapid succession in that country since the war, and even the Peace Conference, that there has been only slight opportunity to set up and maintain a stable government.

The sharp breaks in lire this week have fairly accurately reflected what was going on. In fact, the foreign exchange market generally, the greater part of the week, was anything but reassuring with respect to political and financial affairs in Europe.

The British Cabinet formed by Mr. Bonar Law seems to have been well received in England and in the leading capitals of Europe. In the United States the comment has not been particularly definite. The apprehension exists, of course, that it will not last after the general election, which has been set for Nov. 15. Europe, just now, under the greatest stability possible in Great Britain.

If the British Ministry is able to carry out its platform, as set forth in a proclamation by the new Premier, the results should be satisfactory. Americans are much inclined to agree with the least said is soonest mended, but in an address by Julius H. Barnes before the American Manufacturers Export Association a few days ago to the effect that until Europeans show a greater tendency to adopt the "philosophy of individual effort," on which, he asserted, this country had built up, and that the Americans will not be much inclined to help in Europe.

Money Market Prospects
Both call and time money were so easy until Thursday that little was heard about the local money market. With the heavy calling of loans and advance in the quotations on call loans from 4 1/2 to 6 per cent the question was raised once again as to what the money market was likely to be for the rest of this year. Wall Street loans are under the least strain in the high level in recent months. Both time and call money were easier again later.

Borrowers in the financial district are coming to a better realization of the increasing demand from industrial, mercantile, and commercial sources generally. It has always been understood that these groups were favored as compared with borrowers for purely speculative purposes. Undoubtedly it will prove both interesting and profitable to watch closely the trend of the money market in the United States for the rest of the year, at least. The withdrawals of Government funds from the local institutions were in excess of \$34,000,000, a larger total than usual.

Railroad earnings, both gross and net, for September were spoken of in speculative circles as rather disappointing. Probably they were not up to expectation because of the distinctly optimistic predictions that had been made. Actually they were no more unfavorable than could have been expected on account of the losses, direct and indirect, from the shopmen's and coal strikes. It might be noted that the statements of some of the roads disclosed the fact that the losses were larger even than the officials themselves forecast.

Dividends of Interest
Still, in view of this fact and the decidedly unfavorable foreign situation no one could fail to attach special significance to the declaration of the extra cash dividend of 1 per cent on Norfolk & Western common and the restoration of the Pennsylvania dividend to the 6 per cent annual rate that had prevailed from 1908 to May of last year. Both of these roads had heavy losses from the strike of anthracite miners. The Norfolk & Western was greatly handicapped for a while by the shopmen's strike. That, despite all, the directors of both corporations should have taken the action they did on the dividend question was regarded as conclusive proof of confidence on their part in the future of business and of the railroads.

A similar impression was conveyed relative to the automotive industry by the restoration of dividends on Packard Motor Car Company common stock by the declaration of 2 1/2 per cent regular and 2 1/2 per cent extra. The announcement of the stock dividend of 25 per cent on Pan-American Petroleum "B" stock and the offer to give 2 1/2 shares of that issue for one of Mexican Petroleum common, were followed by sharp declines in the latter and an irregular movement in the former. It was impossible to decide to what extent these price trends were the result of "selling on good news," and that of the general reaction in the stock market.

New York Market Price Range for Week Ended Saturday, October 28, 1922

Tr. 1922, Div.	Company	High	Low	Last	Change	Tr. 1922, Div.	Company	High	Low	Last	Change	Tr. 1922, Div.	Company	High	Low	Last	Change			
48	Adams Express	2200	80 1/2	79	79 1/2	134	48	Adams Express	2200	80 1/2	79	79 1/2	134	48	Adams Express	2200	80 1/2	79	79 1/2	134
49	Advance Rummy	100	15	16	16	1/2	49	Advance Rummy	100	15	16	16	1/2	49	Advance Rummy	100	15	16	16	1/2
50	Alaska Gold Mines	2700	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	1/2	50	Alaska Gold Mines	2700	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	1/2	50	Alaska Gold Mines	2700	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	1/2
51	Alaska Rubber	5100	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	1/2	51	Alaska Rubber	5100	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	1/2	51	Alaska Rubber	5100	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	1/2
52	Allied Chemical	1100	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/2	52	Allied Chemical	1100	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/2	52	Allied Chemical	1100	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/2
53	Allied Chem. pf.	13200	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	1/2	53	Allied Chem. pf.	13200	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	1/2	53	Allied Chem. pf.	13200	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	1/2
54	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	2100	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	1/2	54	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	2100	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	1/2	54	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	2100	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	1/2
55	Am. Bank Note	100	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/2	55	Am. Bank Note	100	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/2	55	Am. Bank Note	100	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/2
56	Am. Brake Shoe	1400	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	1/2	56	Am. Brake Shoe	1400	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	1/2	56	Am. Brake Shoe	1400	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	1/2
57	Am. Can.	9000	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	1/2	57	Am. Can.	9000	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	1/2	57	Am. Can.	9000	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	1/2
58	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	2600	185 1/2	185 1/2	185 1/2	1/2	58	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	2600	185 1/2	185 1/2	185 1/2	1/2	58	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	2600	185 1/2	185 1/2	185 1/2	1/2
59	Am. Chicle Co.	1600	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	1/2	59	Am. Chicle Co.	1600	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	1/2	59	Am. Chicle Co.	1600	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	1/2
60	Am. Cotton Oil	100	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	1/2	60	Am. Cotton Oil	100	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	1/2	60	Am. Cotton Oil	100	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	1/2
61	Am. Express	1800	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2	1/2	61	Am. Express	1800	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2	1/2	61	Am. Express	1800	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2	1/2
62	Am. Hide & Leather	1800	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	1/2	62	Am. Hide & Leather	1800	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	1/2	62	Am. Hide & Leather	1800	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	1/2
63	Am. H. & L. pf.	1800	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/2	63	Am. H. & L. pf.	1800	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/2	63	Am. H. & L. pf.	1800	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/2
64	Am. Ice pf.	600	90	90	90	1/2	64	Am. Ice pf.	600	90	90	90	1/2	64	Am. Ice pf.	600	90	90	90	1/2
65	Am. Int'l. pf.	11100	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	1/2	65	Am. Int'l. pf.	11100	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	1/2	65	Am. Int'l. pf.	11100	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	1/2
66	Am. La. F. Fire Ins.	100	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/2	66	Am. La. F. Fire Ins.	100	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/2	66	Am. La. F. Fire Ins.	100	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/2
67	Am. Locomotive	3100	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	1/2	67	Am. Locomotive	3100	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	1/2	67	Am. Locomotive	3100	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	1/2
68	Am. Locomotive pf.	1200	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	1/2	68	Am. Locomotive pf.	1200	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	1/2	68	Am. Locomotive pf.	1200	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	1/2
69	Am. Metals pf.	100	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	1/2	69	Am. Metals pf.	100	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	1/2	69	Am. Metals pf.	100	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	1/2
70	Am. Radiator	1600	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	1/2	70	Am. Radiator	1600	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	1/2	70	Am. Radiator	1600	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	1/2
71	Am. Safety Razor	1800	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	1/2	71	Am. Safety Razor	1800	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	1/2	71	Am. Safety Razor	1800	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	1/2
72	Am. Ship & C.	100	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2	72	Am. Ship & C.	100	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2	72	Am. Ship & C.	100	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2
73	Am. Smelting pf.	1100	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	1/2	73	Am. Smelting pf.	1100	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	1/2	73	Am. Smelting pf.	1100	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	1/2
74	Am. Steel pf.	7200	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	1/2	74	Am. Steel pf.	7200	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	1/2	74	Am. Steel pf.	7200	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	1/2
75	Am. Sugar	200	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1/2	75	Am. Sugar	200	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1/2	75	Am. Sugar	200	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1/2
76	Am. Tel. & Cable	400	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	1/2	76	Am. Tel. & Cable	400	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	1/2	76	Am. Tel. & Cable	400	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	1/2
77	Am. Tel. & Tel.	13500	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	1/2	77	Am. Tel. & Tel.	13500	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	1/2	77	Am. Tel. & Tel.	13500	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	1/2
78	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	78	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	78	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2
79	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	79	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	79	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2
80	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	80	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	80	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2
81	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	81	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	81	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2
82	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	82	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	82	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2
83	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	83	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	83	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2
84	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	84	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	84	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2
85	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	85	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	85	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2
86	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	86	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	86	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2
87	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	87	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	87	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2
88	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	88	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	88	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2
89	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	89	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	89	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2
90	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	90	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	90	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2
91	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	91	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	91	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2
92	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	92	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	92	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2
93	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	93	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	93	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2
94	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	94	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	94	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2
95	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	95	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	95	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2
96	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	96	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	96	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2
97	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	97	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	97	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2
98	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	98	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	98	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2
99	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	99	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	99	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2
100	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	100	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2	100	Am. W. & W. pf.	3800	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2

*Ex-dividend. Sales through Friday.

Total aggregate sales for week: Stocks 5,080,200 shares; bonds \$87,440,000.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

Navy Helping Pennsylvania Dedicate Handsome Big Stadium This Afternoon

GREENLEAF LEADS BY WIDE MARGIN

Allen Will Have to Run 326 Points in the Final Block Tonight to Win

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 28 (Special)—World's pocket billiard champion, E. R. Greenleaf of New York, needs only 140 points to retain his title in his championship match with Benjamin Allen of Kansas City, while the westerner in order to win would have to run 326 points in the final block tonight.

At the end of the two nights' play Friday, which terminated at a local billiard hall, Greenleaf was leading by the score of 310 to 124.

Allen, winning the world's pocket billiard title in 1913 and defender for three years, was outclassed last night. In the second block of the 450-point match Allen's hope lived for a moment, flickered and became only a spark. In the 15th inning of the match the Missourian registered but 34 points while Greenleaf, shooting easily and with only natural care, ran off his 152 points for the night.

The score is a fair indication of the disparity in the play of the two men. Allen is neither the debonair Benjamin nor the accomplished cuedman that wrested the world's title from Alfredo De Oro.

Greenleaf, on the contrary, has youth and a natural ability regarded by many experts as superior to that of any previous champion. Against the play of Greenleaf any man's work would appear to disadvantage, a great deal more than it really is.

In Greenleaf's first handling of the cue last night to complete an inning begun Thursday night, he ran off 28. Allen in two innings failed to score. In the third he pocketed 12, missing a straight shot on the next. That shot appeared to discourage him. His efforts were apparently half-hearted.

Greenleaf worked smoothly, effortlessly and expertly. He played several shots that were spectacular but not ones used regularly by careful players.

Runs of 14, 16, and 17 were the rule for the champion. In the fourteenth inning he clicked off 25 before being forced to play a safe shot. In the last inning he pocketed the 14 required and ran off the frame of 10 more, the inning remaining incomplete. The score by innings:

E. R. Greenleaf—28 0 14 0 0 14 14 17 16 25 1 24—158. Scratches—6. Net score—152. Grand total—310.

Benjamin Allen—0 0 12 0 0 0 0 11 0 11 0 4—34. Net score—34. Grand total—124.

TECH HARRIERS ARE VICTORIOUS

Defeat Dartmouth and Harvard Runners at Belmont

BELMONT, Mass., Oct. 28—After a hard battle the Massachusetts Institute of Technology cross-country runners emerged victorious over Harvard and Dartmouth, before 200 spectators on the Belmont course yesterday afternoon. The score was Technology 40, Dartmouth 46, Harvard 50.

The Engineers headed by Capt. R. E. Hendrie '23, who won the race, finished in first, third, sixth, ninth and eleventh places. Captain Hendrie won handsily, crossing the line one-half minute ahead of Capt. J. G. Young '23 of Dartmouth. The winner's time was 33m. 31s.

J. W. Burke '23, coming in seventh, was the first Harvard man to place. He was closely followed by A. L. Coburn '24, also a member of the Crimson team.

The biggest battle in the race came when W. L. Chapin Jr. '25, Harvard, and R. W. Parkinson '25, Technology, fought for eleventh place, the latter winning by less than a yard. Capt. H. L. Pratt Jr. '23, Harvard, was unable to place.

The Harvard freshman race against Dartmouth 1926 was brilliant, the Crimson first year runners winning by 19 to 40. Capt. J. M. Waters, Harvard, running apparently without an effort, came within two seconds of the record time for the course, which is 16m. 48s. W. L. Tibbets, another Harvard 1926 runner, was a close second, beating C. W. Collins of Dartmouth by three yards. LeR. W. Grossman barely forced out R. M. Parker at the tape, scoring fourth and fifth places for the Harvard freshmen. The summary:

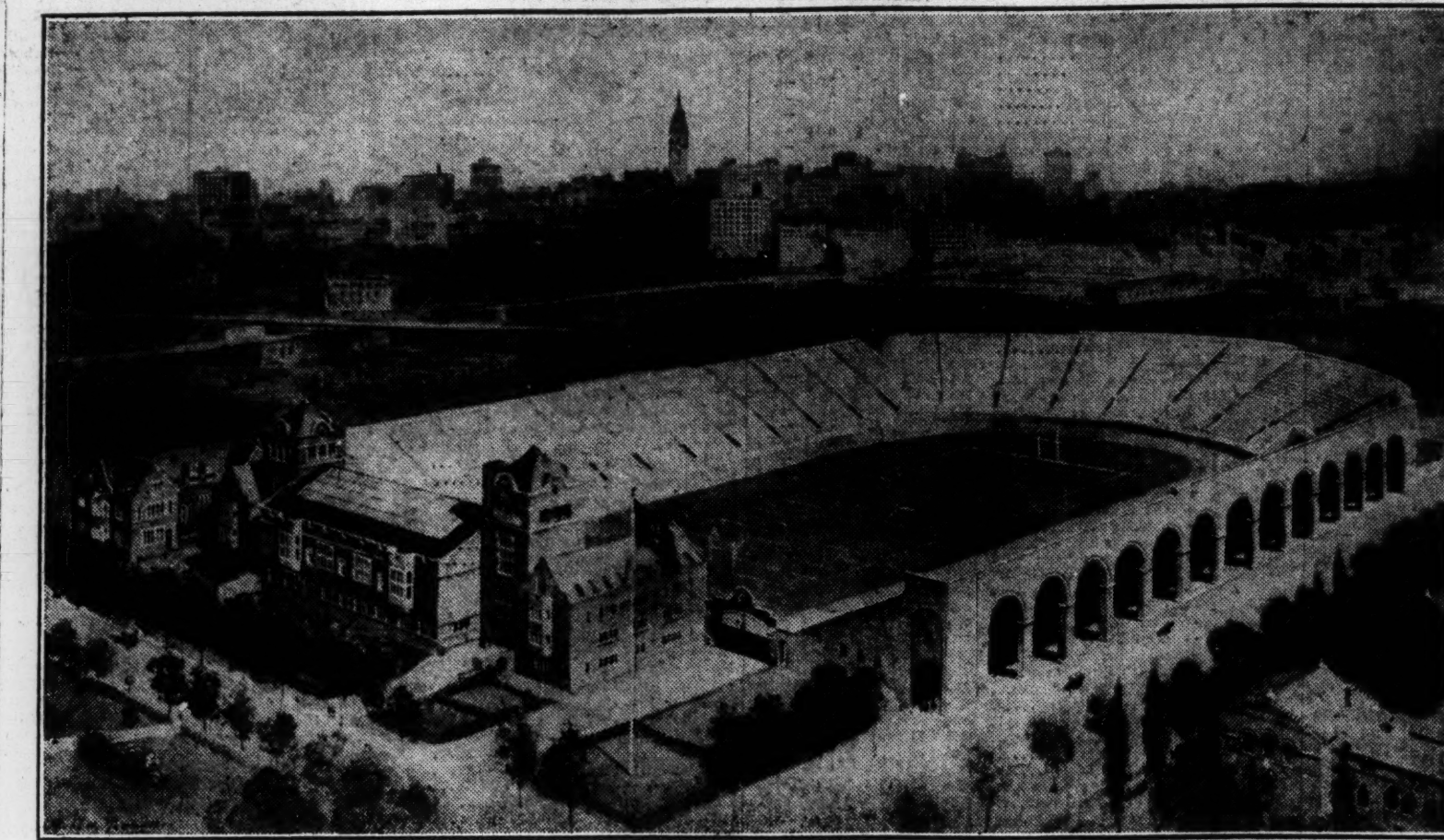
Runner and College	Time
R. E. Hendrie, M. I. T.	33:31
J. G. Young, Dartmouth	33:48
E. Sanborn, M. I. T.	34:00
F. T. Osgood, Dartmouth	34:16
W. B. Nazro, Dartmouth	34:33
F. W. Bemis, M. I. T.	34:47
J. W. Burke, Harvard	34:48
A. L. Coburn, Harvard	35:03
L. H. Poor, M. I. T.	35:09
R. A. Lutz, Harvard	35:28
R. W. Parkinson, M. I. T.	35:29
W. L. Chapin, Harvard	35:49
William Duane Jr., Harvard	35:52
E. G. Lund, Harvard	35:55
E. C. Robertson, M. I. T.	36:00
G. R. Holt, M. I. T.	36:07
R. C. Muzzey, Dartmouth	36:13
R. W. Letteney, Dartmouth	36:19
J. E. Garrod, Dartmouth	36:31
Edward Winsor, Dartmouth	36:32
W. S. Hannington, Harvard	36:33
R. M. Tidal, Dartmouth	36:49

GORE HALL EIGHTS WIN

The final Harvard intercollegiate crew races were held on the Charles River yesterday afternoon instead of going over until next week as previously announced, and Gore Hall won the race for first eight with Standish Hall second and Gore Hall second eight and Smith Hall fourth eight. Gore defeated Standish and Smith in that order and Gore also won first place in the race for sixth crews with the Smith-Standish combination eighth.

HAGEN ON WESTERN TOUR

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—W. C. Hagen, golf title, and J. H. Kirkwood, an American holder of the British open Australian touring partner, are on their way west today to launch a winter exhibition tour that will carry them to the Pacific coast and later to the south. Their first scheduled stop is Kansas City, Mo.



Franklin Field, Philadelphia, as It Appears With Its New Structure, Which Has Cost Over \$750,000

THREE VETERANS RETURN AT IOWA

Coach Bresnahan's Cross-Country Runners Do Good Work in Practice

IOWA CITY, Ia., Oct. 27 (Special)—Thirty candidates for the varsity cross-country running team at University of Iowa are being worked daily by Coach G. T. Bresnahan in preparation for meets with rivals in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association. Only three veterans are back.

Until last week, when L. V. Peterman '23 re-entered college, the team was without a captain. Prospects for the season brightened with his return. He stood second among Iowa's long-distance men last year, and is a good leader.

In preliminary contests the squad is running close together and sophomores are showing creditably. Last week, H. R. Phelps '25 covered the 2 1/2-mile course in 12m. 32s. G. C. Ashton '23 followed close behind. Two sophomores, J. H. Sheldon and N. L. Ashton, placed third and fourth. Eight other men who earned the right to wear "Cic" jerseys are: R. H. Seashore '23, A. A. Payne '24, H. H. Murray '23, E. R. Zacher '23, W. C. Hermann '23, J. G. Farrell '25, R. R. Foster '23, R. B. Foster '24.

Coach Bresnahan scheduled three meets. He takes an eight-man team to Mt. Vernon, Ia., Nov. 4 to meet Cornell College. Nov. 11 the Minnesota harriers will race on the local course, when the teams finish on the Iowa Field before the homecoming crowd. Nov. 25 the Hawkeyes journey to Lafayette, Ind., to enter the "Big Ten" Conference meet.

Placing ninth in a field of 12 in the last Conference meet the Iowa harriers made one of the poorest showings in years. As a result Coach Bresnahan is pushing his men hard with the hope of making a better record. In addition to the regular squad he has 35 freshmen out for practice.

Bresnahan is attempting to create interest throughout the State, and has invited the high schools to participate in a cross-country meet to be held here Oct. 28. The schools have responded satisfactorily and a good contest is assured.

NATIONAL SHOW TO HAVE BIG FEATURE

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—A feature of the coming National Horse Show next month will be a match between the two greatest five-gaited saddle horses of this country, F. N. Matthiessen's "Sinbad" and H. N. Greis's "Eastern Star" for a purse of \$1500.

It will be a California entrant pitted against a Kentucky representative. Harry McNair of Chicago, who is to be the show's judge for five-gaited horses, will act alone in this event.

"Sinbad" was brought on from California last year and won everything in the five-gaited classes, returning to the coast without having been defeated. "Eastern Star" was not shown at the National last year, and the two horses have never met.

AMERICAN OXFORD ATHLETES VICTORS

OXFORD, England, Oct. 27—In the university senior sports today W. E. Stevenson of Princeton and Balliol College, Oxford, won the quarter-mile race in 52.3-56. He also won his heat in the 100-yard dash, making it in 11.1s. Tavis Huhn of Princeton and University College, Oxford, won the running broad jump with 20ft. 5in. Huhn also made the best time in the 120-yard high hurdles, 17s.

HOREMANS IN BRILLIANT FORM

Such fine form did Edouard Horemans show last evening that he ran out a 300-point 18.2 balltime billiards exhibition against Alfred Rosenau in two innings at the State Theater Club rooms. He ran 241 the first time up and ended with an unfinished turn of 59. Rosenau ran five in each of his innings.

Pennsylvania Dedicates Its Big Stadium This Afternoon

New Structure Makes Franklin Field One of Largest and Best in the United States

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28—University of Pennsylvania's new football stadium is being dedicated today with Pennsylvania meeting the United States Naval Academy. The feature of the exercises will be the singing by the spectators between the halves. The university band has been increased 100 pieces for the occasion and it will be supported by a trained male chorus of 150 voices. These will lead the 6000 students and spectators in singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

S. E. Hutchinson, chairman of the council in athletics and of the stadium committee, will make the formal presentation, while acting provost Dr. J. H. Pennington will accept it on behalf of the university. Among the expected distinguished guests will be Secretary of the Navy, Edwin Denby; Secretary of War, J. W. Weeks; Secretary of the Treasury, A. W. Mellon; Postmaster General, Hubert Work, an alumnus of the university, and Senators G. W. Pepper and D. B. Reed of Pennsylvania, and Gov. W. C. Sproul of Pennsylvania.

Built at a cost of \$750,000, and with an actual seating capacity of 50,173, this vast amphitheater encircling Franklin Field is one of the best and most complete athletic fields in the country. The new field embodies several radical structural changes in stadium architecture. The sidewalks on three sides of the field have been arched, and the seating surface of the stadium has been constructed at a very sharp angle, so that the field still retains the triple feature which has made it unique in America—that of being available for football, baseball and track.

The exterior of the new stadium presents an appearance of great architectural beauty and distinction. Because of arched the surrounding sidewalks it has been possible for the architects to provide a series of beautiful arches, 32 in number, surrounding three sides of the field. Their dimensions about 20 feet in width and from 37 to 57 feet in height. The outer walls, therefore, present the appearance of a Roman viaduct.

Furthermore, every foot of available space beneath the stands is utilized for the physical education and athletic work of the university. Two large modernly equipped training rooms are located under the north and south stands, besides half a dozen training rooms for minor sports. There is a rifle range, a two eight-oared crew machine room and a large room for indoor track events.

DELAWARE ELEVEN IS FLEET CHAMPION

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—The football team from the United States battleship Delaware, defeated the eleven of the battleship Maryland, 18 to 7, in a contest to decide the championship of the Atlantic Fleet today.

The two teams were the survivors of an elimination tournament among the eleven of all the ships of the fleet. All the scoring was done in the last two periods. The game, which was well played, was witnessed by a large number of sailors, fleet officers and representatives of various patriotic societies.

DELAWARE: Mattson, lb.; Harborth, Ryan, lb.; Cardini, lb.; Seaman, lb.; Elmers, Eastman, lb.; Genero, Gorman, lb.; Edmunds, Taylor, lb.; Schrimminger, Rawlings, qb.; Lewis, Dennis, lb.; Masica, Harris, rb.; Rice, Patterson, rb.; Daluto, Score—U. S. S. Delaware 13, U. S. S. Maryland 7. Touchdowns—Eastman, Rawlings for Delaware; Masica for Maryland. Point after touchdown—Rawlings for Delaware. Referee—Lieut. D. M. McCull, U. S. S. North Dakota. Umpire—Ensign J. L. Olmstead, U. S. S. Wyoming. Head linesman—Ensign D. W. Gardner, U. S. S. North Dakota.

WILLIAMS, TENNIS PLAYER, QUILTS BOSTON

R. N. Williams '24, Harvard '16, winner of many lawn tennis honors in America and Europe, including the United States singles title in 1914 and 1916, leaves Boston where he has lived for some time, tomorrow, to take up residence in Philadelphia, incident to a new business position.

"I still retain my membership in the Philadelphia Cricket Club and intend to play some tennis there as well as to take part in various local tournaments when opportunity presents itself," said Mr. Williams, when queried by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today. "I shall not lose track of Boston tennis activity nor shall I give up the game just because I move to Philadelphia."

Members of the Longwood Cricket Club of Chestnut Hill expressed regret that their star performer would be seen less often in the future. However, it was believed that Mr. Williams would continue to enter Longwood events as in the past.

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HARVARD-TECH SOCCER TILT TIE

Crimson Lacks Goal-Making Punch Despite Fine Work

For the first time this fall, the Harvard soccer team failed to win its game yesterday, when the Massachusetts Institute of Technology eleven held the score to a 1 to 1 tie. Harvard was ever the most effective aggressor, but could not score a winning goal, after the sole one had been made in the first 10 minutes of play, although the ball was constantly within scoring distance of Tech's posts.

Harvard's goal, almost at the start of play, was negotiated by A. G. Byington, who made a pretty shot from the corner which got by C. O. Deuel, who played a stellar game for the engineers. The goal followed some pretty teamwork by the Crimson.

In the second half, Souza of Tech took a pass and drove past J. Fallo on a shot that was almost impossible to stop.

For the visitors the forwards, especially A. B. Souza and Kaare Aas, played well, while J. C. Lamont, Byington and Capt. R. W. Helzer were best for the Crimson. The summary:

HARVARD: M. I. T. Tuttle, lb.; Aas, Lamont, lb.; Souza, Helzer (capt.), cf.; Ruz, Dorman, lb.; Macorra (capt.), Patterson, lb.; Rego, Hartley, lb.; Deuel, Hale, lb.; Beggs, rb.; Peterson, Beggs, rb.; Alkalke, Greenidge, lb.; Atahualpa, Pallow, lb.; Deuel, Score—Harvard University 1, Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1. Goals—Byington for Harvard; Souza for Tech. Referee—A. Catto. Time—Two 30-minute periods.

GENERAL PERSHING A WINNER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—Gen. J. Pershing is the possessor of three ribbon winners in the officers' jumping class yesterday's army horse show here, confined to entries from the Washington district. His prominent Tom captured the blue ribbon in this class. One of the surprises of the day was the failure of President W. G. Harding's saddle horse entry, Harbel, ridden by Lieut. C. S. Jadin, to win a place in the private saddle class. First place in this event went to Maj. Gen. J. G. Harbord's Gay-lark. The judges for the event were the British, French and Italian military attaches here.

KANSAS OUTLOOK IS NOT SO BRIGHT

Only One Veteran Runner Returns for This Year's Cross-Country Team

LAWRENCE, Kan., Oct. 27 (Special)—With Capt. James Wilson '23 the only veteran runner on the squad, Coach Karl Schlademann is facing difficulty in rounding out a cross-country team to represent University of Kansas in meets with Missouri Valley Conference rivals. Graduation last June took away practically all the Crimson and Blue star barriers.

From a squad of 15 candidates, Coach Schlademann has picked his team. With the exception of the captain not a man on the squad has ever entered a varsity cross-country race, and the time made in the trial runs seems to indicate that Kansas will have to improve considerably.

The following men compose the team: Captain Wilson '23, Steve Merrill '25, H. J. Grady '25, B. O. Lewis '25, D. W. Schaub '23, C. L. Meng '23, L. F. Pratt '24, J. T. Coghill '23, K. H. Kennedy '25, and C. E. Trefethen '25.

Since the establishment of the Department of Agriculture it has always been an unbroken rule that the Secretary of Agriculture shall use horse-drawn equipment. The horse has always been accepted as a symbol of agriculture, and the Secretary has ridden around Washington in a one or two-horse-drawn vehicle, until recently, when the present Secretary has been seen in a motor car. The 30-year custom by the purchase of an automobile. For years 10 automobiles and one horse-drawn vehicle have stood outside the executive mansion on Cabinet days, each one bearing the insignia of its respective federal department.

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders is ready for the 1922 motor car exhibition, to be held at the White City and Olympia in London, November 11 to 11 inclusive. Because the general industrial situation does not warrant a commercial motor exhibition this year, the society will concentrate upon the November display, and no efforts have been spared to make this the most interesting and comprehensive of any show ever held in the United Kingdom.

According to the Minister of Highways, the Province of Ontario, all motor buses operated within the confines of the Province will be required to carry pneumatic tire equipment. There are two reasons for this decision. One is the fact that pneumatic tires are more durable and less liable to damage than solid tires, and the other is that passengers are entitled to the greatest available comfort, and the tire is that as the buses invariably travel at a high rate of speed and frequently carry heavy loads, they should be equipped so as to permit of their operation with a minimum of damage to the roads.

In the cause of good roads the United States Government will make a display in the New York Automobile Show in January. The display will consist of miniature models of trucks and motor vehicles, road building machinery, etc. There will be a model road laid in the booth space of 21x17 ft. The Government may also have a motion picture display of road development.

At the recent New York Electrical and Industrial Exposition, there was shown an electric taxicab, which embodied a number of interesting features. The motor is hung at about the center of the frame. The drive is through electric shafts, which are universal at each end to a worm type rear axle. The weight of the cab complete is about 3700 pounds. The wheelbase is 103 inches and the tires are 31x4 1/2 inches. The front and rear springs are semi-elliptic, front and rear. Dot chassis lubrication is provided.

The battery is rated at 178 ampere hours' capacity and it is said that the charge will carry the cab 60 miles under ordinary conditions of city driving. The installation of the battery is such that it can easily be removed. It is intended that two batteries will be used with each cab, one battery being charged while the other is in service.

The interior of the cab is finished in gray leather. Dull aluminum finishing strips are used. The large rear window drops down into a compartment in the back of the seat. Regular equipment includes front and rear bumper, side lights, head lights and disc wheels.

MOTORISMS

IN MEXICO the Diario Oficial has published a presidential decree to the effect that automobiles, which were previously exempt from import duties will be subject to a 10 per cent ad valorem import tax. Former President Carranza decreed the exemption of duties on automobiles in the belief that it would be of value to the farmer and general business.

The story of the American automobile industry through the medium of films, which have already been made by the Government in one of the large factories in the middle west, is to be augmented by an additional film, telling the story of the American engine. These films will be distributed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, all over the world. "The Story of a Valve-in-Head Motor" will be shown by the motion picture division of the bureau, and financed by one of the large automobile makers. The Government also plans to make another film on "The Story of the Internal Combustion Engine" as soon as the financing can be arranged.

In answer to the query as to how many automobiles will be made in 1923, a prominent manufacturer made the following reply: "I say that there will be between 2,500,000 and 2,600,000 produced and marketed in 1923, and of this number 1,900,000 will be replacements. Some of the companies which are in the field today will vanish during the coming year. But there will be automobiles sold. A year ago we were laughed at when we made the prediction that automobile production for 1922 would be 2,250,000. At the end of this year the figures will show an output of between 2,250,000 and 2,300,000. It need only be said that the production figures for the three quarters of 1922 are 1,873,000 to show how accurate this statement is.

Like its predecessor, the British Industries Fair, 1923, will be held concurrently at the White City, Shepherd's Bush, London, and at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, Birmingham, opening on Monday, Feb. 19, and closing on Friday, March 2. Only the Birmingham section has groups set apart for the motor industry, associated with automobilism, one of these being for motorcycles and cycles, and the other for accessories for motor cars, cycles and aeroplanes.

The new race track at Derby, England, is now in process of construction, the concrete portion of which is being laid and will be ready by next season. The circuit is approximately three laps to the mile, and though primarily intended for motorcycle racing, it is expected that it will be reasonably safe for cars at high speed. The banking has been designed progressively, so that a car entering the bend will not tend to curve or leave the ground, and the track is terraced accommodations for thousands of spectators on the outer rim of the saucer.

The seven-year program for good roads in the United States is 65 per cent completed, according to a financial statement of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, showing the status of construction as of Aug. 31, 1922. The figures show a total of 14,332 miles of federal aid road completely paved, paid for, 14,670 miles more than half completed, and 4456 miles completed, but not paid for in full. When the present program is completed, some time in 1923 the seven-year program begun in 1917 will comprise a total of 39,378 miles of entirely new highways. For this net work of new roads the federal and state governments will have paid \$590,000,000.

Since the establishment of the Department of Agriculture it has always been an unbroken rule that the Secretary of Agriculture shall use horse-drawn equipment. The horse has always been accepted as a symbol of agriculture, and the Secretary has ridden around Washington in a one or two-horse-drawn vehicle, until recently, when the present Secretary has been seen in a motor car. The 30-year custom by the purchase of an automobile. For years 10 automobiles and one horse-drawn vehicle have stood outside the executive mansion on Cabinet days, each one bearing the insignia of its respective federal department.

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BLUENOSE IS ON WAY TO CANADA

International Race Committee Awards the Halifax Cup to the Defending Yacht

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 28—Bluenose, declared late yesterday by the international race committee to be the winner of the international fishermen's trophy as the result of having won Wednesday's and Thursday's races off this port from the Henry Ford, American challenger, was on her way to Nova Scotia today while this city began to settle back into its regular daily routine. Much dissatisfaction is still apparent over the outcome of the series of races.

The victory of the Bluenose over the Henry Ford was sustained late yesterday by the international committee. Its decision was unanimous that considerations of fair play called for award of the cup and the prize money to Capt. Angus Walters, who had won the last two series of the series.

Capt. C. E. Morrissey of the Henry Ford attached his name to the protests against the Bluenose yesterday. That they might have a hearing, but he said to the Canadian skipper that they had a good race yesterday and that there was no hard feeling.

In the review of the protest, the international committee found evidence on only two of the four points. There was no American observer on the Canadian boat in either of the last two races, it was agreed, but it was found that there was no mandatory provision in the deed of gift for such an official. It was agreed, too, that there had been a change of stay-sails on the Bluenose, but there was no evidence to show that the sail area was increased, and Captain Walters filed a formal statement that the substituted sheet was part of his working equipment. The charge that ballast had been shifted on the schooner in the absence of an official observer was not supported, and Capt. Walters in this connection signed a statement saying that ballast was not changed during the races. The complaint that the suit of sails with which the Bluenose raced was not that with which she fished was found out as such from the assertion that they had seen service on the fishing boats.

As a separate proceeding, the American members of the international committee met and agreed that the sailing committee, its subsidiary body, erred in declaring the first contest of the series on Oct. 21, won by the Henry Ford, "no race." It was this fiasco, a race fought out as such from start to finish, but without sanction of the committee as a result of a misunderstanding over starting signals, that injected the element of protest and controversy into the series.

The American members of the committee who took this action were W. W. Lufkin, collector of the Port of Boston, chairman, and Capt. J. A. MacKinnon and Capt. J. A. Dahlman. The two latter were made members by Gov. C. H. Cox yesterday to replace members who resigned. Mr. Lufkin himself offered to resign that the way might be cleared for a fresh consideration of the points at issue. The Canadian members of the committee who joined in the unanimous vote which gave the cup to the Bluenose were J. J. Kinley of Lunenburg, N. S., and F. W. Baldwin of Baddeck, N. S.

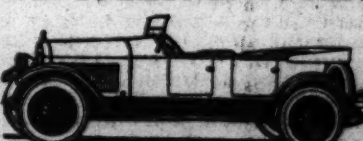
The formal statement given out by Mr. Lufkin in behalf of the committee, after stating that the protests had been passed on to it by the sailing committee, which had denied jurisdiction, said in part: "Lacking evidence to back up the protests, the Americans took the ground that to uphold the real sportsmanlike attitude which has made Gloucester and New England, and the United States, a leader at all times for fair play, demanded that we award the cup and the prizes to the Bluenose, for the unfortunate incident that has arisen, and devote our energies to winning the cup next year."

American challenge for the cup next year is a certainty, it was said last night. Mayflower of Boston, the schooner debarred for the past two years, the Henry Ford and a new Puritan, to be built by Capt. Benjamin Pine to replace the schooner wrecked on Sable Island a few months ago, are certain challenges. Captain Walters decided he would race no more in these waters, and sent word that the Mayflower, with which a race was promised, would have to sail down to Nova Scotia if she wanted a meeting this fall. Therefore the meeting is uncertain.

Captain Walters last night said he thought no American vessel could beat his boat on a fisherman's chance of weather under their present lines. Gloucestermen, he contended, will not stand a blow as well as the Bluenose, with her greater leeward. This team, incorporated as much for the freight business which she is soon to take up for fall and winter as for stability on the Banks, was the explanation of her better weather qualities, he said.

The Bluenose skipper echoed the statements of W. H. Dennis of Halifax, N. S., donor of the cup, and others that there was need for an exhaustive fisherman conduct of the races.

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ATHLETICS

New South Shore Golf Links Are Proving to Be Very Popular

COHASSET'S NEW HOLES IN PLAY

South Shore Club Follows Movement Toward Full-Size Layouts—Work Well Done

COHASSET, Mass., Oct. 24 (Special)—For a good many years the local golf course, at the Cohasset Golf Club, has stood as one of the best in its class—a nine-hole layout—but with the growing demand all over the country for full-length circuits it was found best to add a new area, and the result is the set of splendid holes partly shown in the accompanying photograph, the initial play on which took place this fall.

More variety—natural advantage—is to be found in many a layout than in the topographically flat Cohasset, but much has been made up for in the matter of design, the architect, D. J. Ross, having made a very studied job of the possibilities, and the work of construction having been done with utmost thoroughness, so that, now opened, the new nine holes will grow constantly better instead of becoming rough after the first year of play, as is the case too often when building has been rushed.

Much actual hard work was done in draining a marsh, filling in over large igneous rock croppings and in eliminating an old horse racetrack which took up part of the H. M. Whitney estate on which most of the new yardage has been laid out, but there was not any of the stupendous clearing which the building of many a links has called for. All in all, there has been a chance to give the job every care in details, and that is why Cohasset is going to stand out as a conservative, but a perfectly-kept course.

The old links measured 2850 yards, making the total circuit 5900. With the 166 acres in use under the new course, the measurement is 5576, the various holes being as follows:

200 275 325 375 425 475 525 575 625 675 725 775 825 875 925 975 1025 1075 1125 1175 1225 1275 1325 1375 1425 1475 1525 1575 1625 1675 1725 1775 1825 1875 1925 1975 2025 2075 2125 2175 2225 2275 2325 2375 2425 2475 2525 2575 2625 2675 2725 2775 2825 2875 2925 2975 3025 3075 3125 3175 3225 3275 3325 3375 3425 3475 3525 3575 3625 3675 3725 3775 3825 3875 3925 3975 4025 4075 4125 4175 4225 4275 4325 4375 4425 4475 4525 4575 4625 4675 4725 4775 4825 4875 4925 4975 5025 5075 5125 5175 5225 5275 5325 5375 5425 5475 5525 5575 5625 5675 5725 5775 5825 5875 5925 5975 6025 6075 6125 6175 6225 6275 6325 6375 6425 6475 6525 6575 6625 6675 6725 6775 6825 6875 6925 6975 7025 7075 7125 7175 7225 7275 7325 7375 7425 7475 7525 7575 7625 7675 7725 7775 7825 7875 7925 7975 8025 8075 8125 8175 8225 8275 8325 8375 8425 8475 8525 8575 8625 8675 8725 8775 8825 8875 8925 8975 9025 9075 9125 9175 9225 9275 9325 9375 9425 9475 9525 9575 9625 9675 9725 9775 9825 9875 9925 9975 10025 10075 10125 10175 10225 10275 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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

Opera Season
Opens in Berlin

Berlin, Oct. 4

Special Correspondence

THE new operatic season, which has just begun in Berlin and which will continue until next July, promises to be brilliant. The repertoire shows some musical events of exceeding interest. Weber's "Oberon" will be produced soon with new scenery and an arrangement by Gustav Mahler. An important novelty for Berlin will be Korngold's "Die Tote Stadt," which is now in rehearsal. "Salome" is being revived with new scenery and effects. Barbara Kemp will sing the name part. A new setting of "Don Giovanni" also is contemplated, the scenic arrangement of which has been entrusted to Prof. Hans Poelzig, the architect for the Reinhardt Festspielhaus soon to be erected in Salzburg.

Early in the new year an opera entitled "Jannacek," of which great things are predicted, will be produced at the State Opera for the first time on any stage except that of Prague. Much interest is attached to this work by reason of the strange environment of its composer, a Czechoslovakian named Jenfa. Little is known about him beyond the fact that he has for a long time lived the life of a recluse and was reluctantly brought before the public eye through the Austrian writer, Max Brod. The music is said to be highly dramatic, distinctly modern, and original to the verge of weirdness. The text, which treats of a Czechoslovakian episode, is also the work of the composer. At the Prague Opera House "Jannacek" achieved a great success a few months ago.

Schillings' Works

Prof. Max von Schillings, superintendent of the State Opera, is a distinguished composer. His dramatic opera, "Mona Lisa," will be heard at the Metropolitan Opera House next January with Barbara Kemp, who created the name part here, and Michael Bohnen. Earlier works of his which have the stamp of unusual merit are the operas "Moloch," "Der Pfeifer," and "Ingelwe." Herr von Schillings is also a composer of chamber music and some charming songs. It is a matter of much regret to him that he is unable to accompany Frau Kemp and Herr Bohnen to America to conduct his opera, but he had previously pledged himself on a similar errand to Spain.

American singers are not infrequent guest artists at the State Opera. A debut recently which was considered a distinct success, was that of Elinor Sawyer, who sang the role of Santuzza and received 11 curtain-calls. Miss Sawyer, who has been studying in Italy, has come to Berlin to study roles in German. She will appear soon in "Tosca."

Need of Tenors

Among the many remarkably fine sopranos may be mentioned Frau Gertrud Blindernagel, whose beautiful voice and majestic presence render her presentation of Elizabeth, Senta, Aida and other leading dramatic roles, things to be remembered with delight. Frau Blindernagel has not yet visited the United States, but has had offers to do so and is looking forward to going there soon.

Barbara Kemp's fine voice and act-



ETHEL PARKER-HANSA

MAX SCHILLINGS

ing will soon be admired across the Atlantic. She will sing during her three-months stay, in addition to Mona Lisa, Aida, Ines in Meyerbeer's "Afrikanerin," Brünnhilde, and Isolde, the former in Italian, the two latter in German, as she does not speak English. Other singers of eminence in the State Opera Company are Frau Wildbrun, who is at present in South America, Artot di Padilla, and Elise von Catapoli.

The voice most lacking in the opera, as is generally the case, the tenor. There has not yet been found one to replace Josef Mann, but Robert Hutt is admirable in some roles, notably the role of Turiddu. A new tenor from Hamburg, named Günther, with a very fine voice, has just been engaged, as also Soot and Clewing, both welcome acquisitions.

Excellent Baritones

Among the numerous excellent basses and baritones two are worthy of special mention; they are Heinrich Schlusnus, whose beautiful baritone is heard to advantage in many parts and frequently also in the concert room, and Otto Helgers. The latter has one of the finest bass voices, full and rich, and of remarkable range, which enables him to sing both bass and baritone roles. Mr. Helgers, who is Swiss, was in America some years ago as a business man. His voice was discovered on his applying for membership in a choral society. He went into training for opera, and, being extremely musical, soon reached the top of the ladder. He has been at the Berlin Opera two years, where he is a special favorite. His Gurnemanz is one of the finest renderings imaginable, and other roles in which he himself delights are Sarastro and—in lighter vein—the Barber of Bagdad, the name-part of Cornelius, charming, humorous work. Herr Schlusnus is going to the United States, probably next year, for a brief season. Mr. Helgers hopes to revisit the Americans soon.

E. S. P.

Jean Sibelius:
Voice of Finland

By FULLERTON WALDO

FINLAND is in travail toward a national identity, having already achieved a national consciousness. She held a diminutive World's Fair in 1920 to mark the taking of her place—though it may seem a little, humble place—among the family of nations. I wandered through the fair, and for a few cents bought my lunch of lemonade and cakes, wild strawberries and cheese, watched honest and plain faces that shone of soap and goodness, heard a fiddler scraping and quavering with an unvarnished violin, and went under the flapping flags of white and blue (in perfect keeping with the sky) to a huge office building across the street where flowers, textiles, boats, chairs, tables, desks, bricks, postage stamps were on view. There was a tractor plow from Cleveland by the curb of the Southern Esplanade and in the shadow of St. John's twin spires there was a pavilion of babies' dresses beautifully wrought. All these spoke for the material phases of the life of Finland, and said volumes too for a sturdy and a fierce determination that has somehow "carried on" despite the warfare of Whites and Reds for the possession of this earthly paradise of lakes and woodlands, and her brave, proud little capital that not merely heard the guns but in part was mutilated by them.

The Composer as Conductor

But the crowning and ultimate expression of the ideals of the country—the very voice of Finland—was heard at a concert given at the "Solennitetssal" of the university, where works of Sibelius were heard, led in person by the great Finn who wrote them. The hall cannot boast of magnificent dimensions or of ornate equipment. Its striking central feature, over the rector's gilt and plush armchair on the rostrum, is a monumental bust in dark green bronze of Alexander I of Russia, here declared in Latin the father of his country and of the university. He wears the classic bays and tunic folds of Imperial Rome. The bland sun came through yellow linen curtains to the Corinthian pillars of cream white, and a platform had been built in a corner for the 42 musicians. The rest of the hall held seats for perhaps 400, and not more than half were occupied, for it was summer, and the short, radiant season of the isles and boats and bathing had reclaimed the greater part of the intelligentsia. What could be expected, then, of an audience of wholesome, unadorned folk, shirt-waisted, cotton-stockinged, and so few in numbers? I paid but 75 cents for one of the best seats. Usually when one describes a concert that has brought tears to the eyes and a thrill in the blood one speaks of prodigious numbers—vast choral and instrumental masses and a commensurate assemblage of listeners. On this memorable afternoon it was not so. Yet never have I been more moved, as a hardened music-goer of long experience.

Music Not Interrupted

The players on the platform loved their work and revered him who directed it. The people in the audience listened with reverence. The music was not interrupted, at the pauses between movements, by profane applause, but at the close there were recalls repeated and handclapping turned to cheers. Sibelius is huge and blonde and statuesque, as bald as Gabriele D'Annunzio, clean-shaven, pink-faced, with blue eyes that twinkle and are kindly, but with a glint of resolution that comes into them ever and anon as the chin stiffens and the figure straightens. Abounding vitality is his. When he led you felt him quick to perceive, thermometrically sensitive, in joys with life, of generous outgiving. The sudden downward flexure of the left

hand from (not with) the wrist, the sweeping comprehension of the willowy baton, the dominant force that urged and pleaded while it kept the pace and still never filled the air with mauling, sentimental gesture—these breathed new meaning and communicated a fresh and inspiring poetic quality to the "Valse Triste," the suite from the music for "King Christian," and finally that glorious epic of the national freedom, "Finlandia."

Sibelius' Readings

Sibelius begins and ends the famous "Valse Triste" with the merest attenuation of a whispering sound, and the furious drive of a witch's dance comes midway at the climax. In "Finlandia" he attaches great importance to the immense opening reverberation of the annunciatory voices of the tuba and the tympani, and the end is a magnificent resurgence of the brasses that with might and main uplift their voices to the welkin. "It gives me rare pleasure," he said to me afterward, "to have you tell me that they sincerely care for my music in America. I have many friends there. Please give my love to all of them. Yes—I have tried to express in music the soul of my country—her aspiration and her struggles. He patted my arm a great many times as he spoke, and kept repeating, "I cannot tell you how much pleasure your words have given me, for you understand—as one musician understands another—just what I was trying to do. There is no need



Mme. Sigrid Onegin

of any language when that is so." He nodded his head in emphatic agreement when I spoke of the amazing expression of the national spirit in the huge stone monuments Helingsfors has reared, in her enormous railway station with its colossal statues, the mighty four-square towers of her churches, the massive dignity of public buildings that most cities of less than 200,000 people would never dare to build. Beyond them all, I told him, for all their majesty and beauty, the music he had written gave America and gave the world the message of Finland. He called in his wife and his daughter that I might tell them what I had said to him, "for it will please them so." One felt instantly that these sweet, tranquil, affectionate women supply precisely the balance and the solace an impulsive and ecstatic nature needs. He knows it very well. One who has met Sibelius finds him unforgettable—and in paying grateful tribute to his genius the debt the world owes the women of his family should not be overlooked.

Mme. Sigrid Onegin Likes
Wagner and Strauss Roles

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

Philadelphia, Oct. 26
WHILE on a visit here today, I had the unexpected pleasure of meeting Mme. Sigrid Onegin, the contralto, and her husband, Dr. Fritz Penzoldt, being, like them, among the guests at one of the Broad Street hotels. I was introduced to them by Mme. Onegin's business representative, and was invited to breakfast with them. The occasion was Mme. Onegin's debut at eating grapefruit, and an undoubted success with the new venture I should say she achieved.

She was good enough to talk to me about her singing. Our conversation was negotiated in three different languages, and sometimes we understood each other and sometimes we did not. Dr. Penzoldt or to the business representative for interpretative assistance. It can be imagined, therefore, that to put her comments in quotation marks is but reportorial make-believe. However, I will follow custom and represent them as running along without stops or diversions.

She began by expressing sorrow at having to sing for the first time in America an aria of Mozart that gives her no opportunity to display her dramatic powers. I did my best to assure her that if she did well with Mozart, she could count on receiving the highest approbation.

"Mozart," she observed, "did not care for the contralto voice and wrote very little for it, and that not his best. Let me make clear to you that I am a contralto strictly. I can sing high notes. Nevertheless, I stick conscientiously to the low-voiced repertory."

Favorite Parts

I asked her about some of the parts in opera which she has a fancy for. "The part of Amneris in 'Aida' is one I like," she answered, "and all the Wagnerian contralto parts—Brangäne in 'Tristan and Isolde' and those in the 'Ring' dramas. Parts in modern opera that I delight in singing are those for the contralto in Strauss' 'Salome' and 'Ariadne.' I am beginning to believe that 'Salome' is permanently taking hold in Germany, and I am glad it is, because the music is so interesting for the singers, the contralto part of Herodias no less than the title part for soprano. I am fond of the contralto part in 'Ariadne,' though more so of the one in the first edition of the opera than in the second. There was a very grateful air for contralto with accompaniment of spinet in the first edition which is omitted, to my regret, in the revision. But worse than that, I think the form of the piece as a whole has been rather spoilt, with Molière's

was rehearsing with the Philadelphia Orchestra. I dropped around at the rear door of the building at about 11:30 o'clock and stepped just inside the threshold. Through the wings, slides, or whatever the big oblong canvas panels that screen front stage from back stage are called, I heard the orchestra starting a piece of music by Mozart. Presently I heard a lovely voice sounding over the most subdued of accompaniments. I told the doorman that the singer was going to make a hit in the United States.

"She's practicing with us," he returned, in non-committal, official manner, "for her first appearance in New York next Tuesday evening."

Amsterdam Festival of
Modern French Music

The Hague, Oct. 4

Special Correspondence

LAST week's five days' festival of modern French music in Amsterdam was a marked success for the composers of the younger generation. The presence of the composers Maurice Ravel, Darius Milhaud, Albert Roussel; of the Quatuor Poulet (Gaston Poulet, first violin; Henri Guiraud, second violin; A. le Guillard, alto; Louis Ruysen, violoncello); of the singer Mme. Clara Croiza and the pianists, Mme. Long and Nadia Boulanger naturally gave special interest to the occasion. Besides being an event of artistic import, it was evidently designed to foster closer relations between the French and the Dutch people, a kind of "rapprochement" for which the present French Ambassador in Holland, Charles Benoist, is diligently working. He was present at the first concert with Baron Pallu de la Barrière, the French consul at Amsterdam. The Dutch Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction had come over from The Hague, and various high officials, connected with the Department of Public Instruction, Art and Public Worship.

Three Chief Movements

Henry Prunieres, the gifted editor of La Revue Musicale, had written a very able introduction to modern French music in the program book. This book said that the Amsterdam Orchestra and its conductor, Willem Mengelberg, had for many years systematically given the works of modern French composers. The Dutch public had accordingly been educated in understanding this kind of music, and the present festival was, so to speak, the culmination of this education. Once again it showed the genius of Gallic art and culture.

The program of the festival gives in three sections the chief movements of French modern music: (1) Claude Debussy and his predecessors; (2) Gabriel Fauré and the artists working in the same impressionistic way; (3) Maurice Ravel, the modern composer, and his friends. The first evening was devoted to Debussy (the well-known "Prélude à l'Après-Midi d'un Faune" and the exquisite "Impressions from Iberia"), Saint-Saëns ("Prélude du Déluge"), Vincent d'Indy ("Symphonie sur un Chant Montagnard Français"), and Paul Dukas ("L'Apprenti Sorcier").

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supplied the first part of the program. Mme. Marguerite Long rendered Debussy's Fantaisie for piano and orchestra, an early composition of the master which had been introduced only last year in Amsterdam.

M. Fauré Present

The second orchestral concert was centered on Gabriel Fauré, himself present, and his contemporaries. His Requiem showed the eminent qualities of the Dutch choir under Mengelberg's supervision. It may be said that nowhere is there greater finish in choral music given than by the Amsterdam singers. Roger-Ducasse's Suite Française, Rabaud's Eglogue, and Florent Schmitt's "Anthony and Cleopatra" were other compositions of the same impressionistic character. M. Roussel, who was present at the performance of his "Four une Fête de Printemps," evidently was deeply touched by the excellent rendering of his work. The baritone Jean Reder and the soprano Madame Croiza were the soloists.

Another concert brought the string quartets by Claude Debussy and Maurice Ravel, executed by the Quatuor Poulet. They excited immense enthusiasm and one hardly can imagine a better performance of these splendid works.

Climax of Artistic Beauty
The last day of the festival, Sunday, ended in a climax of artistic beauty. It was particularly a triumph for Maurice Ravel. His "Rhapsodie Espagnole" and "La Valse," a choreographic poem, brought him such an overwhelming ovation as hardly ever before was witnessed in the Amsterdam Orchestra Building. Darius Milhaud, one of the "Six" revolutionary French composers, also had no reason for complaint about the reception by the public of his "Fragments" illustrating Claude's "Protée." This composition was new to Amsterdam, and the public, which expected very extravagant and unmelodious music, was agreeably surprised to find so much melody in this piece. Anyhow, it showed much more character and originality than Claude's "Protée," which was already well known in Holland, which are rather conventional and remind one of Massenet and Chabrier. Mme. Clara Croiza had a well-merited success with André Caplet's "Fêtes" and with Ravel's "Schéhérazade."

The Amsterdam Orchestra fulfilled its task excellently and M. Ravel declared that he never before had heard such a brilliant and understanding performance of some of his works.

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Novelties in Prospect
at the Opéra-Comique

Paris, Oct. 18

Special Correspondence

THE Opéra-Comique is certainly the favorite theater of the Parisians. Its repertory of the most appreciated lyrical successes and the generous welcome given to contemporary authors have built up for the Opéra-Comique a well-deserved reputation. Works of genius have there been brought out: "Pelléas et Mélisande," "Ariane et Barbe-Bleue," "Louise," and many other productions have contributed to its glory. M. Albert Carré and the brothers Isola have elaborated for the year 1922-23 an attractive program. From the choice of pieces, as well as of their interpreters, one may anticipate a brilliant season.

The great artist, M. Vanni Marcoux, will figure part of the season in the troupe of the Opéra-Comique, at the head of which M. Lucien Fugère—its illustrious doyen—still remains. The feminine roster, which includes well-known names as well as newcomers, is perhaps more brilliant still, and is certainly an earnest of the success of the new productions.

The season opens with the revival of "La Habañera" by M. Raoul Laparra, with Messrs. Vanni Marcoux, Friant, Vieulle, and Mlle. Demellier as interpreters.

M. Vanni Marcoux will appear in a new comic opera, "Gianni Schichi," in one act, by M. Puccini, and in "Polyphème," a long awaited work of M. Jean Cras on the poem of Albert Samain. This composition won the first prize in the musical competition of the Ville de Paris in 1921. The first spectacle of new pieces will be composed of "Gianni Schichi," which is of the light kind; a lyrical drama by M. Bachelet—"Quand la Cloche Sonnera," and a comedy of Paul Verlaine, "Les Uns et Les Autres," by M. Max

d'Ollone. The chief singers in Mr. Bachelet's work will be Mlle. Baugerie (the admirable Ariane of Dukas) and Messrs. Lepellier and Lafont. In "Polyphème," by Albert Samain and Jean Cras, M. Vanni Marcoux will be Polyphème and Mme. Marguerite Carré, Galathée. "Le Hulla," a lyrical comedy in four acts, by M. Rivière, music by M. Marcel-Samuel Rousseau, is among the new productions.

Among the revivals are "La Lépreuse," a lyrical tragedy in three acts by Henri Bataille, music by Sylvio Lazari, first produced in 1912 at the Opéra-Comique with Mme. Marguerite Carré as principal interpreter. "Orphée" of Gluck; "Aphrodite" of Camille Erlanger with Mlle. Yvonne Gall; "Lorenzaccio" of M. Moret; "Dans l'Ombre de la Cathédrale" of M. Hùe; "Les Noces Corinthiennes" of M. Büsser and "Gismonda" of M. Févier are included in the repertory. Later will come "Nausicaä," two acts by Reynaldo Hahn; "Peptis Jiménez," by the Spanish composer Albéniz; "La Brebis Égarée," three acts, by the poet Francis Jammes, music by Darius Milhaud; and "Tristan et Yseult" in a new translation by Maurice Léna and Jean Chantavoine. Mlle. Brohly, who for three years had not appeared on the scene of the rue Favart will be the Brangäne of "Tristan et Yseult."

Ballets have also their place on the program. The "Pélerin de l'Araignée," produced at the Théâtre des Arts when M. Rouché presided over its destinies before being called to the high post he occupies now at the Opéra, is to be revived at the Opéra-Comique. And a new ballet by Florent Schmitt, "Le Petit Elfe Ferme l'Oeil," will be produced during the coming season.

THE HOME FORUM

La Fête des Loges

TAKE the route de Pontoise through the forest of St. Germain the other day my spirits were enlivened by the sounds of music. That decided me. Why, Robin Hood might be out, or the Pied Piper, or even those uncanny minstrels who, according to W. S. Gilbert, sang before Agib Prince of Tartary.

"That extremely lovely thing, Scherzando! ma non troppo, ppp." You know the lure of woodland music and why, therefore, I doubled my pace and presently came to a country fair, the Fête des Loges.

The Fête des Loges is held every year on the route de Pontoise for nine days round about the thirtieth of August, and although during the week the support is mainly local, on the two Sundays the fête can claim to be one of the most popular of those held in the suburbs. Before the war, at any rate, huge crowds used to leave Paris to amuse themselves at St. Germain; but it has been said lately that the old fête day is deserting the Parisians. For my part I think the day is still a long way off when these public rejoicings will have ceased. If the French people are tired of official fête days it must be because they are official. One has only to go to an unofficial country fête to see what a hold "innocent merriment" has on this bewitching people.

The moralist, diving into history for the origin of the Fête des Loges may come to the surface a rather dismal figure. But those of us who have a fondness for public celebrations will not at all regret the changes time has brought about. This fête was the outcome of the pilgrimages which used to be made to the chapel of Saint Flacare, near the hermitage of Les Loges; but as the years slipped by, it went the way of all pilgrimages, degenerated into an excursion and finally to a roystering sort of rendezvous. Our own Canterbury pilgrims went much the same way and do we regret it? So much superstition has been sprinkled on the world's devotions that far from regretting the passing away of these weird journeys, we rather forget it, and rejoice in the changes. But come, our moralist must be outdoing the melancholy Jacques at his own business. Let us take our dismal friend to the fair and buy him a paper hat.

The fête is the usual whirl and medley of merry-go-rounds, swings, shooting galleries, and those attractive games of skill in which one nearly wins a gold watch or a fountain pen warranted for ever. The air is full of crashing and shrieking music, like the grinding of lawnmowers, the belaboring of barrels and the shriek of bagpipes combined. After buying a vivid green hat, with streamers and feathers in it, for the moralist, and wild headgear for ourselves, there are the gingerbreads to buy and

the sweets to decide upon. Now we have to pause to decide; then—

It is a time for remembering the fête days that were really fête days. When the man who handed you the rifle at his gallery was a Red Indian (but West Norwood had lured him from the backwoods); when your uncle used to ride with you on "hundreds" (1) of merry-go-rounds, and accompany you across Canada on the scenic railway—at the Crystal Palace. O ugly building of happy memory, how late we used to leave you in the evening, how delightfully, daintily late!

Yes, they are children's playthings, these fêtes. I remember seeing a very wide and red looking French gentleman whose color and person were set off to furious advantage by a pair of billowy white trousers, leading his tiny daughter to the merry-go-round and placing her in the driving seat of a "motor car." The little maiden was barely visible by the side of her mighty father, but there was no doubting her presence for the gentleman's face beamed with such variations of satisfaction. At times he tugged at his moustache with a discreet parental gesture, the effect of which was entirely upset the next moment by an expression of giggling self-consciousness. Who enjoyed it more, the gentleman or his daughter? Undoubtedly the child—and all Frenchmen are children where fêtes are concerned. V. S. P.

Singing With Jenny Lind

Jenny Lind's wishes were laws to me, to which I bowed without a question; twice they were sprung on me in unexpected moments. I was on official duty at Leicester, and one Sunday received a summons from Rugby, where she was the guest of Doctor Temple. To Rugby I went, and there ascertained that the Swedish Nightingale had elected to sing to the Rugby school-boys and Rugby people on the Sunday between the services. She made two stipulations, all the music was to be sacred, sung to an organ or pianoforte accompaniment, and applause and encores were strictly forbidden. "You are to begin," she commanded, "sing what you like." I think I began with "Be Thou Faithful Unto Death" from "St. Paul," which, strange to say, was new to the great lady. My other contributions were probably from the "Eljah" and the "Messiah"; anyhow, we kept the ball rolling alternately for some two hours. I was delighted to find myself once more in Dr. Temple's house, after hearing him preach to the boys at the evening service.

My second quasi-public appearance with Jenny Lind was in the salon of a German hotel in Bavaria. I had travelled with her husband and three children to Ober-Ammergau (not without misgivings): we heard the Passion Play, and it so fascinated her that she returned to hear it for the second time, alone. All sorts and conditions of men were in the audience. When the welcome interval for refreshment came at last, we were summoned to Mme. Goldschmidt's bedroom, where she triumphantly unveiled from towel wrappers a large cold roast goose, which, in spite of our emotions, we devoured ravenously; this blessed bird had been carried all the way from Munich! I thought of the children in Dickens's Christmas Carol sitting with their spoons in their mouths to prevent them from screaming "Goose!" before their turn came to be helped. On our way to Munich we put up at a good hotel in Garmisch; Sir Julius Benedict was one of the guests. Like ourselves, he had travelled to Ammergau and was on his way home. Mme. Goldschmidt, proud of her cold roast goose, was in high spirits and announced her intention of singing to

the servants and guests after the table-d'hôte dinner. She repeated the Rugby formula, "You are to begin," adding, "Benedict will accompany you." I remember feeling very uncomfortable at appearing before the household in flannel trousers and a coloured shirt. I began, I think, with a long German ballad by Löwe, whose music has been so constantly revived by my friend Henschel; the great lady was dissatisfied with Benedict's accompaniment, and announced her intention of succeeding him at the piano when my turn for singing came round again. I longed to have old Cambridge memories reawakened by her singing of "Take This Lute," a short unpretentious song by Benedict, in which Jenny Lind created a furore in my undergraduate days.

After our concert was over, the eminent tenor, Wachtel, introduced himself to Madame Goldschmidt, and said: "Many a winter's night, madame, have I driven your home in my cab from the opera to your hotel in Vienna. Even then I had dreams of a stage career, and of turning my knowledge of horses to account in fulfilling my musical ambitions. My stage reputation was made by my taking the chief part in Adam's 'Pompeii' at the National Gallery of Modern Art in Rome. Shortly after he again acquired notoriety, by the sale of a picture to the King of Siam who, at the same time, ordered a portrait of himself. Roman society has adopted Noci as its favorite painter, and he has painted many portraits of women high in position. In all these works he has shown a subtle power of observation, if not fancy, and a great deal of taste."

Latterly, however, Arturo Noci has developed a preference for landscape rather than for portraiture. In frequent periods of retirement in Burano, near Venice, or at Postano, near Naples, or at Albano, near Rome, he has let himself go in the charm of simple life in the peasants' houses and in the fields. And after these periods of retirement he has brought back some of the most attractive and charming of his works, many of which are, at this moment, on view at the Venice Exhibition.

Sicily's Historical Procession

Memory needs special aid in Sicily. So many civilizations have claimed the island and left their stamp. What an historical pageant the procession of occupants would make! Legendary Cyclopes and Laestrigians first, then those mysterious early peoples, the Sicilians, the Elymi, and the Sicilians, bearing the long bronze lances now exhibited in the Syracuse Museum, magnificent Greek tyrants, crowned with the laurels of victories in the great athletic contests of Greece, swarthy Phoenician traders, Roman empire-builders, hordes of barbarian Goths, then Byzantine captains, Christian missionaries, Saracen conquerors, Norman kings and Germans, rulers from Provence and from Aragon, English generals and last Garibaldi and the Thousand, marching by in their red shirts. No wonder that after such a history, Sicily is bewildering in the multitudinous and overwhelming impressions she makes. You will see the purest of Greek Doric columns from the fifth century before Christ and the most gorgeous of brilliant mosaic chapels from the twelfth century after Christ. You will pass from museum rooms filled with classic sculpture to street-scenes of gay carriages decorated with Saracen stories. You may look at the beautiful little coins adorned with four-headed chariots which were struck by Greek tyrants and at the mammoth porphyry sarcophagi where Norman kings were entombed. At noon you may stand alone on the top seats of the Greek theater at Segesta looking off to the sea, and in the evening you may listen to Grand Opera in the Teatro Vittorio Emanuele of modern Palermo. From the heights of Epipolae you can see how the Greek fort Euryalus protected the great ancient city of Syracuse and from the Giblissima Pass you can look down the road by which the Thousand descended to capture Palermo. And in the quiet of the siesta hour you will be reading the Homeric Hymn to Demeter or the chant of the Garibaldini—Elizabeth Hazelton Haight, in "Italy Old and New."

ARTURO NOCI is of a true Roman type, with dark hair, dark eyes, and a happy smile; rather tall, yet strongly built. And, like most Romans, he has an optimistic skepticism that, in art, has always saved him from paying too much attention to theories and books, and from trying himself to schools or cliques. It has also enabled him to enjoy all forms of human life, and to represent it as it comes, without bothering about ulterior motives.

There is nothing very deep in his work, but he has a personal and happy sense of color, and a joy in dealing with it; a touch of red, of yellow cleverly put on, is usually the key of an arrangement, to use Whistler's term; delicate and yet virile, and possesses the ease of a sensibility always ready to find its own means of expression. It is in this ease that he has the secret of his success with the public, even though the critics, and his colleagues, call it facility and lack of powerful emotion.

Certainly the success of Noci from the very beginning was very rapid. It began with a picture of a girl holding a bunch of flowers, which was bought by the National Gallery of Modern Art in Rome. Shortly after he again acquired notoriety, by the sale of a picture to the King of Siam who, at the same time, ordered a portrait of himself. Roman society has adopted Noci as its favorite painter, and he has painted many portraits of women high in position. In all these works he has shown a subtle power of observation, if not fancy, and a great deal of taste.

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Verestchagin at Darjiling

Here is situated Darjiling, which ought to be set apart as a sacred place of pilgrimage for all the world. Directly facing the snowy range and in the midst of a vast forest of oaks and laurels, rhododendrons, magnolias, and camellias, the branches and trunks of which are festooned with vines and smilax and covered with ferns and orchids, and at the base of which grow violets, lobelias, and geraniums, with berries, brambles, and hydrangeas—it is adapted as few other places are for the contemplation of Nature's beauty in its most splendid aspects.

Perhaps because of the uncertainty of seeing Kinchijunga, the view when it is seen is all the more impressive. The traveler waits for hours and days, even for only a glimpse. One minute's sight of the mountains would satisfy him. But still the clouds eddy about in fleecy billows wholly obscuring the mountains. Six thousand feet below may now and then be seen the silver streak of Rangit River and forest-clad mountains beyond.

Around him are dripping forests, each leaf glistening with freshest greenness, long mosses hanging from the boughs, and the most delicate ferns and noblest orchids growing on the stems and branches. All is very beautiful, but it is the mountain he wants to see; and still the cloud-waves collect and disperse, throw out tender streamers and feelers, disappear and collect again, but always keep a veil between him and the mountain.

Then of a sudden there is a rent in the veil. Without an inkling of when it is to happen or what is to be revealed, those mists of infinite softness part asunder for a space. The traveler is told to look. He raises his eyes but sees nothing. He throws back his head to look higher. Then indeed he sees, and as he sees he gasps. Each and every he has heard about Kinchijunga beforehand. Much he will remember of it if he has seen it before. But neither the expectation nor the memory ever comes up to the reality.

Through the rent in the fleecy veil he sees clear and clean against the intense blue sky the snowy summit of Kinchijunga, the culminating peak of lesser heights converging upward to it. . . . white and pure in the sunshine, yet suffused with the delicate hues of blue and mauve and pink. . . .

Hardly less striking than its height is its purity and serenity. The subtle tints of colour and the brilliant sunlight dispel any coldness we might feel, while the purity is still maintained. And the serenity is accentuated by the ceaseless movements of the eddying clouds through which the vision is seen. There is about Kinchijunga the calm and repose of stupendous upward effort successfully achieved. . . .

Besides beauty in the form of the mountains there is this exquisite loveliness of colour. In the immediate foreground are greens, fresh and shining and of every tint. And these shade away into deep purples and violets of the supporting ranges, and these again into those most delicate hues of the snows which vary according to the time of day, from decided rose-pink in the early morning and evening to, perhaps, faintest blue or violet in the full day. And over all and as a background is a sky of the intensest blue.

What these colours are it is impossible to describe in words, for even the violet, the rose, and the forget-me-not have not the delicacy which these colours in the atmosphere possess. And assuredly no painter could do them justice, simply because paints and canvas are mediums far too coarse in which to reproduce the impression which such brilliance of light acting on a medium so fine as the thin air produces. The great Russian painter Verestchagin once visited Darjiling, and took his seat to paint the scene. He looked and looked, but did not paint. His wife kept handing him the brush and palette. But time after time he said: "Not now, not now; it is all too splendid." Night came and the picture never was painted. And it never could be painted, though great artists most assuredly could at least point out to us in their pictures the subtler glories which are to be seen, and which we expect them to indicate to us.—Sir Francis Younghusband, in "The Heart of Nature."

The Child Lesson

The first character of right childhood is that it is Modest. A well-bred child does not think it can teach its parents, or that it knows everything. It may think its father and mother knows everything—perhaps that all grown-up people know everything; very certainly it is sure that it does not. And it is always asking questions, and wanting to know more.

Then the second character of right childhood is to be Faithful. Perceiving that its father knows best what is good for it, and having found always when it had tried its own way against his, that he was right and it was wrong, a noble child trusts him at last wholly, gives him its hand, and will walk blindfold with him, if he bids it. . . .

Then the third character of right childhood is to be Loving. Give a little love to a child, and you get a great deal back. It loves everything near it, when it is a right kind of child; would hurt nothing, would give the best it has away, always if you need it; does not lay plans for getting everything in the house for itself; and above all, delights in helping people;

How Shall We Become Beautiful?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

ALMOST everyone would like to be beautiful; but how many know what real beauty is, or how and where to find it? Too often, we lose it in following false standards of beauty, or by looking for it in the "things that are seen." Believing beauty to be a condition of matter, dependent upon physique, material outline, and color, we may think, perhaps, that because of certain physical conditions, we must go through life disgraced and unattractive, or else, on the other hand, we may strive to gain and preserve a human sense of beauty through material means, which leads only to artificiality—the perversion of beauty. Vainly do we seek real and permanent beauty in matter.

Through Christian Science we learn that real beauty is a quality of divine Mind, and has nothing to do with physicality. Indeed, when we turn away from the body and personal adornment, we find beauty among the jewels of character, in the realm of spirituality, among the living beauties of thought. The face that is illumined with heavenly love, regardless of color and contour, is always beautiful. Simplicity—what grace and charm it expresses! The glory of intelligence—there is no more inspiring beauty than its expression in true individuality! In a consciousness redolent of perfect Love, radiant with moral and spiritual splendor, we discover the present and natural "beauty of holiness," the exquisite charm of pure thought.

Before such spiritual beauty as this, mere material comeliness turns into insignificance. Neither paintbrush nor beauty shop can imitate the sublime glory of spiritual Love and its manifestations. Why, then, through fading, fleeting sense of so-called human beauty? Suppose a rose could think, and should try to adorn itself. Would it not immediately interfere with the laws governing it, and thereby spoil its natural beauty? The beauty of goodness is in no need of having anything done to it. Spiritual beauty imparts no elements of vanity or self-love. We read on page 247 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, "The embellishments of the person are poor substitutes for the charms of being, shining resplendent and eternal over age and decay." Verily, to become beautiful is to be "absent from the body, and to be present with the Lord;" yes, to be beautiful is to be spiritually minded. Why, then, not give time and attention to beautifying thought rather than to endeavoring to beautify the body?

Real beauty is gained wholly by mental means, and is dependent upon the kind of thoughts we entertain.

you cannot please it so much as by giving it a chance of being useful, in ever so humble a way.

And because of all these characters, lastly, it is Cheerful. Putting its trust in its father, it is careful for nothing—being full of love for every creature, it is happy always, whether in its play or its duty. . . .

So then you have the child's character in these four things—Humility, Faith, Charity, and Cheerfulness. That's what you have got to be converted to.—John Ruskin, in "The Crown of Wild Olive."

Wissahickon Creek

Written for The Christian Science Monitor. Mists of morning veil the creek, Cool and dim its waters rest, Sunbeams playing hide and seek On its breast.

Charming in its every mood, Mists of evening creep apace, Elf shadows seem to brood O'er the place. Fancy pictures, in the hush, Where the graceful sumac waves, Stealing through the underbrush, Indian braves.

Wooded hills on either side, Mirrored in the waters green, Waters which so tranquil glide, Smooth, serene. Yet a short half mile away, Mossy bowlder, flint and shard, Fret the current into spray Diamond-starred. Tiny rapids foam and purr With a pleasant rushing sound, Dizzily they whirl and swirl Round and round.

Thrushes pour a gypsy strain, Cheerily the robin sings, When arbutus comes again In the spring. August wakes the insect drone, Locust shrills his ancient rune, Frog supplies in undertone Rich bassoon.

Wildly musical the plaint Of the owl when nights grow chill: Sorrowful and sweet and faint, From the hill.

Beautiful in every guise,— When the harvest moon declines, And a chill wind softly sighs Through the pines. When reflected in the stream, Scarlet of the oak's attire, Imaging with lurid gleam, Molten fire.

When the soft, white flakes descend, Icicles a glittering show, And the swaying hemlocks bend With the snow.

Beatrice Clayton.

"Eye Hath Not Seen"

The storm abated, and toward evening I crept on deck. I did not see a fair sunset, but there was a ray light in the far west that might have been the reflection of a golden glory such as often adorns the sky over that beautiful land far westward from our rolling ship. We want to look beyond any horizon we can see.—Franklin Noble, D. D.

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"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1922

EDITORIALS

The Political Crisis in England

THE ultimate consequences of the decision of the majority of the Conservative Party to put an end to the Lloyd George Coalition remain very obscure. Mr. Bonar Law has succeeded in forming a government, but the names of his principal Ministers show that it only represents a section of the Conservative Party. The moderate or Chamberlainite Conservatives are outside, though, with the exception of Mr. Bonar Law they include the best

known leaders, such as Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Birkenhead, and Sir Robert Horne. Indeed, Mr. Bonar Law's Cabinet consists mainly of relatively elderly political figures now brought back into public life, such as Lord Cave, or of young and still somewhat unknown men, such as Mr. Edward Wood. It is conspicuously lacking in great public orators or men with a marked capacity for popular appeal.

The Bonar Law Cabinet, however, could probably command a majority in the present House of Commons, if it had decided to meet it. It might have an absolute majority, though a very narrow one, and it could probably count on the general support of the Lloyd George Liberals, so long as its policy was not reactionary. But the situation is complicated by the proclamation actually dissolving Parliament and the decision to hold a general election Nov. 15.

The British constitutional system, like the American, depends for its efficient working on the two-party system. There have been periods when for a time the two-party system gave way to the group method, but they were in the time when the franchise was limited to but a small section of the people, and when the great land-owning families rather than the electorate were the predominant influence in the land. Since the franchise acts of the latter part of the nineteenth century the two-party system has been in the ascendant, for the reason that government cannot be stable without an absolute parliamentary majority, and everything else is subordinated to securing such a majority at the polls. Not the least compelling reason for the settlement with Ireland has been the deleterious effect on English political life of the action of the group of eighty Irish Nationalist members, which refused coalition with any party, and cast its vote on English issues, not on their merits, but from the standpoint of Irish Nationalist aspirations.

It is this electoral necessity which is likely to be the consideration which will decide the action and policy of parties in the fortnight which precedes the general election. At the moment there are no less than five party groups in Great Britain. There is the Bonar Law Conservative group, now in power, who may number as many as 250 in Parliament. There is the Chamberlain Conservative group, whose numbers are unknown, and which is moderately Conservative in temperament, but sympathetic to coalition with the moderate Lloyd George Liberals. There is the Lloyd George group of Liberals, about 125 strong in the present House of Commons. There is the Asquithian Liberal group, who certainly do not muster more than 40 seats in the House of Commons, but are much stronger in the country, though they are themselves divided between a desire for reunion with the National or Lloyd George Liberals and a sympathy with Labor. Finally there is the Labor Party, about 77 strong in the present House of Commons, but certainly much stronger in the constituencies than these figures imply.

If all these parties went to the general election with their own candidates, there would be five candidates in each constituency, an impossible situation, as proportional representation does not exist, for it must generally mean that the seat is won by a candidate who polls a minority of the votes and probably does not represent the substantial opinion of the constituency at all. A multitude of candidates, under the ordinary electoral law, makes an intelligent decision by the electorate impossible. Moreover, in this case, it would mean playing straight into the hands of the Labor Party, the most compact and energetic of all the parties, which almost certainly has nothing like a majority of the whole electorate behind it, but which might be returned to power if all the other anti-Labor parties carried their feuds to the polls.

This is the explanation of the present moderation of the various party leaders in their utterances about one another. There must be some fusion of parties, or some electoral agreement not to oppose one another's candidates, unless Labor, whom the other parties regard as a common enemy, is to be put into power for the next five years, with a program which to the capitalist is almost one of spoliation. What is that fusion or agreement to be? Will it be between the Lloyd George Liberals and the various shades of Conservatives, which is what the leaders seem to be aiming at, or will party traditions prevail over the personal sympathy of the leaders and force a realignment on the old party lines, with perhaps a partial combination between the two to defeat Labor in constituencies where the issue is in doubt?

The situation is now developing rapidly, as the leaders begin their campaign utterances and the day of election approaches. Whatever else is certain, the day of coalition government, in the sense of government by a combination possessing an overwhelming majority in Parliament, is over. Whatever coalition of groups there may be in the next few weeks to fight the election, the next Parliament will see a return to something like the normal party system, for Labor, which refuses all coalition, will certainly come back powerful enough to form an opposition by itself.

REALLY it is hardly necessary to add that the newspaper which ran, as the title of an editorial recently, "Democracy, Thy Other Name Is Instability," was The National Republican.

It is not to be supposed that the Administration is acting without serious consideration of the subject in all its aspects when it declares that

at the Near Eastern Peace Conference, at Lausanne, it will be represented, merely by an observer. It is incredible that mere inertia or lethargy or unreasoning fear of an ill-defined event should impel the Government of the United States to hold itself wholly aloof from any effort to maintain peace in a section which may well be the powder barrel of Europe. It is not the practice of this Administration to give explanation of its acts, but the Monitor does not think that it would be other than wise for the State Department to take the public more into its confidence in this matter, which has awakened the righteous indignation of the moral forces of the entire Nation.

No nation can be wholly absolved from its share of responsibility for the situation in the Near East. The demands of humanity and of civilization are not limited by artificial national borders. The cries of the tortured peoples of Armenia and Angora sound loudly in both the mundane hemispheres. That mere stolid inaction on the part of the national Government can lull the protesting American people into acquiescence in an attitude of cold aloofness is impossible. The voice of the moral forces of the United States has been raised and in no uncertain tone. The Federal Council of Churches, representing more than 100,000 church organizations, has asked those bodies to act in accordance with this program:

1. To express their conviction that America has a moral responsibility in the present situation in the Near East.
2. To tell President Harding and their representatives in Congress that they want the Government (a) to exert its influence to secure permanent protection and religious liberty for the minorities in the Near East, and (b) to join in conference with other nations on the great moral issues at stake in the Near East.

For the American people to give liberally of their material substance to bind up the wounds and to allay the sufferings of those who have survived the atrocities of the Turk, is well so far as it goes. Indeed, that people has responded to this call of duty nobly. But that, after all, is only a minor duty. Despite the efforts of the Turk, there remain alive and capable of future agonies some millions of people who are likely to be brought under his murderous control. Only the combined action of the nations of the world at the forthcoming conference at Lausanne can secure protection for these people now so sorely menaced. The United States cannot callously hold aloof and still expect to retain any decent position among the moral leaders of the world.

There might be logic, though it would be a cold and heartless and abominable logic, in taking the position that the United States will have nothing whatsoever to do with affairs in the Near East. But, mark you, when the pocketbook of American corporations is concerned, the Government is alert to its duty. Potential interests in oil must be looked out for. The freedom of the Straits must be maintained in order that shipping interests or national commerce may not suffer. Trade, that sacred idol, must be protected. But when Government thus recognizes its responsibilities to the almighty dollar can it continue to disavow any responsibility for the lives of human beings, many of whom by aspirations or by religious ideas have a distinct reason for turning to the United States for aid?

The Monitor has no desire to condemn or even to criticize the national Administration for acting in accordance with its conception of its duty to the American people. It does hold, however, that if its action shall be of a kind that is distinctly disappointing to the moral sense of the Nation, a full explanation of the reason and the justification of its position should be forthcoming.

THE problem of what use shall be made of the poet, when the Muse no longer answers to the call, and the

fount of inspiration is clogged with the leaves of autumn, has been solved by Bliss Carman, the Canadian singer of the ways of Vagabondia, who has recently been persuaded to represent on the stage the lovable old vagabond of Frank Bacon's "Lightnin'." Reports from the Canadian Northwest indicate that Mr. Carman has made a successful

entrance into the mimic world, and that he will in his new field give as much pleasure to the theatergoing public as his verses gave to the lovers of true poetry. If he brings to his interpretation of character something of the broad sympathy and keen insight shown in his verses, his work should give the American stage a note that is too often lacking.

That the writer should turn actor is not surprising. In olden days the composer and singer of ballads was the companion of the strolling players who presented their rollicking comedies or gloomy tragedies before village audiences. In the Elizabethan statute directed against wanderers with no fixed place of abode the actor was classed with other "sturdy vagabonds" who were forbidden to loiter along the highways under pain of imprisonment. With but few books, and few who could read them, there arose the poet's need for a channel through which his dreams could reach the people. This was found, in part, in the stage, and most of the poets whose work endures have at some time tried their 'prentice hand on dramatic composition.

With the opening up of a new opportunity for the multitude of poets who have been complaining of the harshness of editors and the indifference of the book-buying public, it would seem desirable that some limitation should be fixed on the number of free-verse writers who will be invited to adorn the stage. It is estimated that there are in the United States about 3,000,000 persons writing what they think is poetry. Should they all become actors, there would be a serious lack of labor in many important industries.

The Reason for Aloofness

The Rebirth of The Times

THE return of The Times of London to the ownership of the Walter family, apparently with the aid of some of the Astor millions, has been received with general expressions of gratification by the American press. Newspapers, which are far from paying the dignified Times of the olden days that form of flattery which is expressed in imitation, are nevertheless applauding the prospect of its return to its former unique station. In this gratification The Christian Science Monitor shares. The Times in its older days was distinctly an international institution. It set the pace for the highest type of daily journalism. It exerted an influence upon the Government of the country in which it was published probably never paralleled by any newspaper, which, whether fortunately or unfortunately, it can never hope to regain under the most astute of editorial management.

For The Times, even as a part of the Northcliffe press, was no further in character from The Times under Delane than is the British electorate of today from the electorate which Delane influenced. In the days of that great editor Britain was governed by a privileged few. He could sway more influence by wisely selecting the dinner parties which he would attend in the course of a week than the average modern editor can by attaining a circulation of hundreds of thousands. There is undoubtedly as large a constituency today in Great Britain to which a paper scholarly in character, dignified in manner, and international in its outlook upon affairs, will appeal as there was then. But in proportion to the whole volume of voters in Great Britain this constituency is but small and impotent.

The Times, therefore, may very well become once more the exemplar of the highest type of illuminating journalism. But it will never again dominate a British Government.

The deterioration of journalistic influence which is thus observed in the case of The Times exists, in a different but quite equally interesting form, in the United States. The geographic immensity of the American Republic, since the period of its great western expansion, has made any dominant influence on the part of any one newspaper impossible. But it is a curious fact that even in local affairs the newspapers which have attained to the largest circulation seem to have been wielding a continually lessening influence. Even municipal politicians are coming more and more to scoff at the power of the press. Probably that is because that power has been dissipated in the search for mere sensationalism, and in the loss of due regard for accuracy, justice, and fair play.

But it is well in either Nation to have at least one paper that can set a standard of journalistic dignity, unaffected alike by a hunger for circulation in the hundreds of thousands or by an appetite for commercial advertising. The Times held that position at one time in London, and the whole journalistic world will be glad to see it restored to that pinnacle.

MANY a man who knows what he likes—and that it is not classical music—goes tilting at the windmills of his fancy to the joyous accompaniment of jazz and ragtime. That purely relative term "classical music" covers many sins of omission and masks oftentimes an aesthetic sloth which would shame its possessor were he suddenly brought face to face with the real status of his thinking. True, the unlearned in the art of music seek first of all a tune.

An appreciation of harmony, though, treads closely on the heels of a liking for melody. Nobody with enough ear for music to appreciate the melody of the first part of Chopin's G minor Nocturne (Op. 37, No. 1) can fail to be moved by the quiet solemnity of the chords of the second part. The windmills of mistaken regard set up before the "Tannhäuser" overture or the "Meistersinger" prelude totter and crash before the lance of attention.

Indeed, the classical music of yesterday has become the popular music of today, as witness the joy with which Debussy's "Claire de Lune" is heard. It was only a few years ago when the whole-tone scale was greeted with puzzled shrugs. In similar course has run Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony, once a standard repertory piece of orchestras, now heard only on the most popular programs.

While the man who knows what he likes—and it isn't classical music—may remain obstinately rooted in his opinion, the chances are that his children are far more receptive to the influence of good music than their father. It may safely be said that the United States in the last dozen years has taken a longer stride musically than in any previous period of three times that length. The obvious reasons for this, of course, are the phonograph and the player-piano. A less obvious is the education work quietly conducted among the pupils of the public schools and the audiences of young people gathered in New York, Chicago, and recently in Boston, for programs by the symphony orchestras. The work of Mr. Damrosch in New York and Mr. Stock in Chicago has been that of laying the firm-set masonry of future audiences. The excellent memory contests in various public schools by means of which the disguise has been stripped from classical music have done a tremendous amount toward the development of an aesthetic standard in the country.

There is a moral to all this, and one which touches the pocketbooks of the concert managers. It is not a wild dream to imagine a nation eager to hear a new artist crowding into the concert halls of its own accord without the lure of the flattering complimentary ticket. It is purely a matter of education. The wise concert manager is he who prepares for the profits of the future by spending something on the education of the rising generation. Chicago, New York, and Boston orchestras will find the cost of their young people's concerts a profitable investment.

Editorial Notes

A STRIKE of the orchestra at one of the best-known theaters in Vienna recently was not without its instructive features. It appears that instead of the usual outburst of sound in the overture of the second act of "Frasquita," which begins with a forte passivo, the faintest pianissimo came from the violins and hautboys. Franz Lehar, the composer of the operetta, was himself conducting, and though surprised for the moment he took no notice. Soon, however, the deliberate refusal of the musicians to follow his direction caused him to drop his baton and point out to the audience that the musicians were indulging in some sort of a demonstration against either himself or the management. Voices from the orchestra explained that the members were acting on the instructions of their committee, owing to the refusal of the management to grant their demand for higher wages. Quite a hubbub ensued and some disquieting situation seemed likely to eventuate. At this point the management persuaded the orchestra that, whatever their quarrels were, they owed it to the theater's patrons, who had paid for their tickets, to go on with their work that evening. This counsel of reason prevailed and the performance was continued without further incident. If such a sane course could be undertaken in other and more important strikes, how much unnecessary suffering would be avoided!

A DETROIT dispatch to the Wall Street Journal stating that Mr. Henry Ford is still interested in Muscle Shoals will constitute an item of news which many will doubtless be glad to hear. It says:

We are in the Muscle Shoals project to stay. We haven't started to fight. Mr. Mayo, our chief engineer, has been at Washington for a few weeks, more as a source of information than anything else, but outside of that we have done nothing.

The opposition has been printing pamphlets by the thousands, lining up great and politically powerful business interests, who feel they might be injured if we produced a cheap aluminum or fertilizer, to exert their influence in every way against our proposition. We have let them play their string out.

When the time comes we will do our fighting—if it is necessary. And if it does, some people will know they have been in a fight.

If the fertilizer and aluminum interests are really sincere in their protestations of belief that Mr. Ford cannot make cheaper raw material than is at present being done, then why do they object so strenuously to his attempt so to do? If these various interests are fighting from a purely selfish point of view it would be well for them to remember that the time has passed when great business interests can afford selfishly to fight public improvements merely because those improvements would interfere with their own individual prosperity.

THE sweeping assertion which a speaker made before the tenth annual congress of American surgeons in Boston that vaccination was one of "the three greatest blessings in the realm of medicine conferred on man since the Christian era" will come as somewhat of a shock to many. A multitude of thinking people have long since decided that vaccination has done the very opposite of conferring a blessing upon the human race. Of course, the speaker in question was only voicing an opinion, but it was an opinion to which, to say the least, he must have been perfectly conscious exception would be taken by many of the rank and file of the people.

EVERYONE is not in a position to express disapproval of France's Near East policy in as striking a manner as C. A. Melitis of Pittsburgh, Pa., who has returned to President Millerand the croix de guerre and the citation conferred upon him during the war by the French Government. He sent with them the following note:

The wounds I received from the enemy were nothing in comparison to the wounds received when I learned that France was helping the Turk.

That note and package carry a stronger arraignment than many an official pronouncement, because they represent sentiments which come from the heart of the people of America.

HAVING lost by a disastrous fire, quite recently, one great army dirigible, the C-2, the United States Army air service avoided a similar accident with its sister ship, the C-14, by the merest margin a day or so ago—the same cause, namely, the use of the highly inflammable hydrogen instead of the non-inflammable helium for the inflation of the balloon, being operative in each case. It may be remembered that, after the burning of the C-2, a responsible official said he "hoped" that hydrogen gas would not be used in the future. Apparently his "hope" has not accomplished much yet.

WHEN considering the question of motion picture censorship, it should always be remembered that the films, as shown today, are really no better and no worse than the public wants them to be. Of course, a censor may eradicate particular scenes which might offend, but on final analysis it is the general sense of the play more than any one incident in it, which carries a demoralizing effect. As the public taste becomes more discriminating, films of a low standard will be found to have lost their market value.

THE WASHINGTON STAR might remember that, although it may be true that there are Americans who will refuse to take European nations very seriously until they learn to play baseball, there is a strong sentiment among European nations not to take America very seriously just as long as she does so.

IN THE midst of all the talk about the price of coal at the mines in America one fact is often forgotten, and should not be. This fact is that the ton at the mines is "gross," that is, it weighs 2240 pounds, whereas the ton in the retail market weighs only 2000 pounds.

EVIDENTLY the individual who referred to Mrs. Felton, the first woman United States Senator, as the Senatrix from Georgia, took it for granted that she would be a supporter of Governor Hardwick politics.